

TELEPHONE, NATIONAL, No 4, TOWN HALL.



J. HOWARD-JONES M.D., D.Sc.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Town Hall,

Newport, Mon.

24th February 1903.

Dear Sir,

Your circular note to hand. I shall forward copies of my Urban and Port Sanitary Reports when they are ready as in previous years.

Yours faithfully,

J. Howard Jones

The Librarian,

British Medical Association Library,

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

= *HEALTH* =

OF THE

County Borough of Newport

→∞← FOR THE YEAR 1902. ∞→

BY

J. HOWARD-JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



NEWPORT:

W. JONES, PRINTER AND STATIONER, 159 COMMERCIAL STREET.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MORGAN.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. C. PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. H. DUNN).	COUNCILLOR BURPITT.
ALDERMAN DAVIS.	„ SUTTON.
COUNCILLOR LINTON.	„ HERBERT.
„ GUY.	„ MOXON.
„ PARFITT.	„ SIMMONDS.
„ DUCKHAM.	„ J. LL. DAVIES.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. HOWARD-JONES, D.Sc., M.D.

Urban Sanitary Inspector :

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors :

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.
W. CHARLES, „ „ „

Health Visitor.

MISS WILLEY.

Clerk :

PERCY JONES.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL—*Matron :* MISS BERTHA GREENLAW.

Disinfectors : J. EVANS.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1902.



Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	4,924 acres.
Population	...	...	...	...	68,862
Density...	...	...	...	...	13.9 persons per acre.
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	11,671
New Houses (dwelling)	...	...	...	...	406
New Streets and Roads	...	...	...	...	19
Births	...	...	...	...	2,260 Birth rate 32.8
Deaths	...	...	...	...	1,090. Death rate 15.8
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	125.2 per 1,000 births.
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	3.74 per 1,000 per annum.
Death Rate from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases (including all Deaths of a Diarrhoeal Nature)	...	...	...	...	1.92
Estimated increase in population during last twelve months	...	...	...	...	1,258

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT,

MAY, 1903.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1902, the seventh since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, which prescribe with regard to the Medical Officer of Health :—

“That he shall prepare an annual report, to be made up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account of the inquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in his district and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions ; and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the sanitary authority have power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have been required and taken in respect of the same during the year. It shall also record the action taken by him or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to factories and workshops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by the Local Government Board, or to the like effect), of the sickness and mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

AREA.

The Borough, as extended by the Act of 1899, has an area of 4,92⁴/₇ acres, or a little over 7²/₃ square miles. The density of the population or number of persons per acre thus amounts to 13·9, but the population is by no means equally distributed, a considerable portion of the land being as yet agricultural land.

POPULATION.

The estimated population at the middle of the year 1902 amounted to 68,862. The number of inhabitants per house averaged 5·9.

CENSUS, 1901.—OCCUPATIONS.

MALES.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED.					FEMALES
33402	ALL AGES.	...	...	33868
8045	UNDER 10 YEARS.	...	...	8209
25357	10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	...	...	25659

Total Males.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.					Total Females.	
						Un-Married	Married or Widow'd
4210	...	...	RETIRED OR UNOCCUPIED.	...	...	6597	12828
21156	...	...	ENGAGED IN OCCUPATION.	...	...	5267	967
I. GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.							
245	1.	National Government	...	...	...	16	4
171	2.	Local Government	...	...	...	10	5
II. DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.							
595	1.	Army (at Home)	...	...	...	...	...
2	2.	Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port)	...	...	...	...	...
III. PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES.							
68	1.	Clerical.—Clergymen, Priests, Ministers	...	...	...	...	...
11		Monks, Nuns, Scripture Readers; Church, Cemetery Officers, &c.	...	...	...	14	1
48	2.	Legal.—Barristers, Solicitors	...	...	...	...	...
129		Law Clerks	...	...	...	...	...
35	3.	Medical.—Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...
...		Midwives	...	...	...	...	15
2		Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants	...	...	...	59	27
33		Others	...	...	...	1	1
106	4.	Teaching	...	...	...	353	14
41	5.	Literary and Scientific	...	...	...	3	...
63	6.	Engineers and Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...
241	7 and 8.	Art, Music, Drama, etc.	...	...	...	104	20
IV. DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES.							
42	1.	Domestic Indoor Service.					
14		In Hotels, Lodging and Eating Houses	...	...	...	135	4
109		Other Domestic Indoor Servants	...	...	...	2227	86
...	2.	Domestic Outdoor Service	...	...	...	...	...
9	3.	Other Service.—Charwomen	...	...	...	56	111
65		Laundry and Washing Service	...	...	...	167	130
		Others	...	...	...	43	54
V. COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.							
427	1.	Merchants, Agents, and Accountants	...	...	...	7	4
831	2.	Commercial or Business Clerks	...	...	...	87	1
176	3 and 4.	Dealers in Money; Insurance	...	...	...	1	1
VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.							
1426	1.	On Railways	...	...	...	...	1
146	2.	On Roads.					
479		Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen	...	...	...	...	...
116		Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm)	...	...	...	...	...
1281		Others	...	...	...	...	...
1005	3.	On Seas, Rivers, and Canals	...	...	...	...	...
	4.	In Docks, Harbours, etc. ^b	...	...	...	...	...
431	5.	In Storage, Portage, and Messages.					
475		Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Govrnt.)	...	...	...	2	...
		Others ^c	...	...	...	43	1

(a) The figures include 1219 under "Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas."

(b) The figures include 896 "Dock Labourers; Wharf Labourers."

(c) The figures include 394 Male "Coalheavers; Coal—Porters, Labourers."

CENSUS, 1981.—OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Total Males.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	Total Females.	
		Un- Married.	Married or Widow'd
	VII. AGRICULTURE.		
	1. On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.		
26	Farmers, Graziers	1	1
1	Farmers', Graziers'—Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm ... ..	...	...
3	Farm Bailiffs, Foremen ... ..	...	...
1	Shepherds ... ..	...	...
5	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Cattle ... ..	...	...
5	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Horses .. ..	...	...
23	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise distinguished ... ..	...	...
133	Gardeners (not Domestic), Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists	2	...
2	Others .. ..	...	...
	VIII. FISHING.		
5	1. In Fishing ... ..	...	...
	IX. IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES.		
	1 and 2. Mines and Quarries ... ..	...	...
44	Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers ... ..	...	...
11	" " —Other Workers below ground ... ..	...	...
3	" " —Workers above ground ... ..	...	...
151	Other Workers	15	...
91	Dealers ... ..	...	2
	X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES.		
519	1. Iron and Steel Manufacture ^d ... ..	...	...
	2. Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.		
9	Tinplate Manufacture	1	...
1	Others ... ..	...	...
	3. Engineering, and Machine Making.		
435	Ironfounders ^d	1	...
360	Blacksmiths, Strikers .. ..	...	...
515	Erectors, Fitters, Turners ... ..	...	...
596	Others ^e ... ..	...	...
5	4. Tools ... ..	...	...
264	5, 6, 7. Types, etc.; Arms; Miscellaneous Metal Trades ^f	22	4
300	8. Ships and Boats ... ..	...	...
233	9. Vehicles ... ..	...	...
122	10. Dealers ... ..	...	1
	XI. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES.		
	1-5. Precious Metals, Jewelry; Watches, Instruments, Games.		
105	Electrical Apparatus Makers ... ..	...	...
117	Others	14	1
	XII. BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.		
	1. House Building, etc.		
659	Carpenters, Joiners ... ..	...	...
324	Bricklayers, Bricklayers' Labourers ... ..	...	...
450	Masons, Masons' Labourers ... ..	...	...
390	Painters, Decorators, Glaziers ... ..	...	1
132	Plumbers ... ..	...	...
372	Others ... ..	...	...
132	2. Other Works of Construction, and Roads ... ..	...	...
	XIII. WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.		
	1 and 2. Furniture, Fittings, etc.; Wood and Bark.		
143	Cabinet Makers; French Polishers; Upholsterers	7	3
53	Other Workers in Furniture, Fittings, etc.	3	2
174	Workers in Wood and Bark... ..	...	...
61	Dealers	4	4

(d) See also Note (f)

(e) The figures include 252 "Boiler Makers."

(f) The figures include 64 Male "Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable" whom it was found impossible to classify under a more definite heading, but many of whom would be engaged in "Iron and Steel Manufacture," or as "Ironfounders."

CENSUS, 1901.—OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Total Males.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS	Total Females.	
		Un-Married.	Married or Widow'd
	XIV. BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.		
	1. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.		
89	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers	1	...
253	Others ^a	19	3
	XV. CHEMICALS, OILS, GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, ETC.		
	1 and 3. Colouring Matter; Drugs, Chemicals, etc.		
43	Chemists, Druggists... ..	2	...
17	Others	1	1
...	2. Explosives and Matches ... ..	...	...
	4. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.		
34	Workers	13	...
17	Dealers ... ..	...	...
	XVI. SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS.		
54	1 and 2. Skins and Leather; Saddlery and Harness ... ..	...	...
6	3. Hair and Feathers	1	...
11	4. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers ... ..	...	...
	XVII. PAPER, PRINTS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.		
	1 and 2. Paper and Stationery; Prints and Books.		
2	Paper Box, Bag—Makers; Stationery Manufacture	1	3
197	Printers, Lithographers	1	1
18	Bookbinders	51	...
54	Others	52	6
	XVIII. TEXTILE FABRICS.		
1	1. Cotton and Flax ... ..	...	...
...	2. Wool and Worsted ... ..	...	...
...	3. Silk	1	...
3	4. Hemp and other Fibrous Material	3	4
3	5. Mixed or Unspecified Materials ... ..	...	1
4	6. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	2	...
151	7. Dealers (Drapers and others)	201	7
	XIX. DRESS.		
	1. Dress.		
214	Tailors	236	33
...	Milliners, Dressmakers	648	116
1	Shirtmakers, Seamstresses	65	27
171	Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers	9	...
91	Other Workers	2	5
153	Dealers	37	13
	XX. FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING.		
	1. Food.		
256	Workers	53	2
874	Dealers	152	94
	2. Tobacco.		
10	Tobacco Manufacture	13	..
12	Tobacconists	27	12
63	3. Makers of Spirituous Drinks ... ..	...	...
	4. Board, Lodging, etc.		
35	Coffee, Eating, Lodging, Boarding—House Keepers	14	44
118	Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, etc.... ..	12	36
	Cellarmen; Barmen; Others in Inn, Hotel, etc.—Ser-		
74	vants	165	7
15	Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents ... ..	...	...
	XXI. GAS, WATER, AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, AND SANITARY SERVICE.		
175	1. Gas, Water, Electricity ... ..	...	...
27	2. Sanitary Service ... ..	...	...

(a) The figures include 204 Males engaged in "Glass Bottle Manufacture."

CENSUS, 1901.—OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Total Males.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	Total Females.	
		Un- Married.	Married or Widow'd
	XXII. OTHER GENERAL AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS.		
	1-4. About Animals; Sundry Industries; General Makers and Dealers; General Labourers, etc.		
89	General Shopkeepers, Dealers; Pawnbrokers	64	36
98	Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers	10	14
1398	General Labourers... ..	...	...
354	Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) ... ..	...	...
174	Others	13	3
	XXIII. WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED.		
	Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine); Pensioners	13	35
519	Living on own means	142	245
73	Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students) ...	6442	12548
3609			

1901 CENSUS STATISTICS FOR THE NEW WARDS AT NEWPORT, REVISED UP TO DATE, JUNE, 1902.

NEW WARDS.	OLD WARDS.	NUMBER OF SEPARATE FAMILIES.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.				NUMBER OF TENEMENTS OF LESS THAN FIVE ROOMS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			NEW HOUSES RATED FROM 1ST * APRIL, 1901, TO JUNE, '02.	AVERAGE PER HOUSE.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, JUNE, 1902.
			In-habited.	In Occu- pation.	Void.	Build- ing.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
Crindau	... North and East	1574	1290	46	42	8	507	3985	3838	7823	37	6.06	7993
Careau ...	... North	1652	1410	76	48	17	426	4122	4324	8446	15	5.99	8518
St. Woollos	... North	1335	1201	51	54	15	242	3041	3936	6977	19	5.80	7059
Tredegar	... South	1491	1019	21	31	...	598	3516	3427	6943	1	6.81	6943
Alexandra	... South and Central	1470	1013	11	30	13	775	3793	3701	7494	42	7.39	8110 (includ- ing Docks 384)
Central ...	... Central	1375	1099	247	96	23	523	3690	3474	7164	18	6.51	7160
St. Julian's	... East	1445	1344	58	56	11	182	3312	3560	6872	28	5.11	6979
Maindee	... East and Maindee	1313	1218	32	46	8	220	2981	3222	6203	19	5.09	6275
Victoria	... Maindee	1333	1000	40	26	11	182	2641	2703	5344	116	5.34	5809
Liswerry	... Maindee	699	614	6	43	42	196	1719	1683	3402	125	5.54	4008
DOCKS AND RIVER. Population	.....	13487	11208	588	472	148	3851	32800	33868	66668	420	...	68862
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	...	...	...
		Total...									67290		

* The date of the Census.

NEW BUILDINGS, Etc, 1888 to 1902.

Year.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.			Warehouse Class.	Schools.	Public Buildings.	Alterations, Additions, Rebuildings.	New Streets and Roads.	TOTAL. This does not include New Streets and Roads.
	Houses.	Extra on Marshes.	Total.						
1888	270	12	282	18	2	3	23		328
1889	158	10	168	21	2	1	18	5	210
1890	204	17	221	35	1	6	28	5	271
1891	149	24	173	40	...	4	41	4	258
1892	335	34	369	32	3	1 temporary	65	4	470
1893	490	32	522	39	...	2	84	13	647
1894	380	24	404	47	1	3	82	8	537
1895	525	30	555	79	3	5	164	14	806
1896	783	25	808	90	...	1	176	17	1075
1897	581	...	581	93	3	3	166	14	846
1898	474	14	488	92	1	2	286	3	869
1899	345	...	345	49	2	6	150	8	552
1900	335	...	335	42	2	7	160	7	546
1901	567	...	567	56	2	3	128	19	756
1902	406	...	406	13	1	12	182	19	614

BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH CORRECTED RATES PER 1,000 FROM 1892 TO 1901.

Year	...	...	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901	Average for 10 years
Births	...	...	2033	2059	1930	2136	2037	2184	2116	2161	2151	2221	2102
Birth Rate	...	...	35.9	35.6	32.8	35.45	33.0	35.3	33.	33.	32.2	32.6	33.89
Deaths	...	...	1120	1163	1007	1149	1026	1095	1177	1185	1254	1164	1134
Death Rate	...	...	19.8	20.1	17.1	19.	16.6	17.4	18.36	18.1	18.8	17.1	18.24
Estimated Population			56,278	57,535	58,792	60,049	61,306	62,563	63,820	65,077	66,334	67,604	

The Births registered in the Borough during 1902 numbered 2,260—namely, 1,136 boys and 1,124 girls. Of this number 58 were returned as illegitimate, a percentage of 2.5 compared with a percentage of 2.1 during 1901. The birth-rate for the year was 32.8. The natural increase in the population, or excess of births over deaths, was 1,170, whilst the estimated total increase amounted to 1,258. The birth-rate during 1902 was 1.0 per 1,000 below the average of the previous ten years.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered numbered 1,090, which afford a death-rate of 15.8 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum, compared with 18.2, the average death-rate for the previous ten years. From an analysis of the Registrar's Returns, I find that 174 deaths occurred at Public Institutions, viz., the Union Workhouse, County Infirmary, Allt-yr-yn Hospital, &c., a number equal to 16 per cent. of the total deaths. Amongst this number there were 14 deaths non-residents of the Borough. These are not included in the returns, as they have been allocated by the Registrar to their proper districts. The Medical Superintendent of Abergavenny Asylum informed me that 10 males and 8 female patients from the County Borough of Newport died in that Asylum during 1902; adding these to the total deaths we get a corrected death-rate of 15.9 per 1,000 per annum.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR, 1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							TOTAL DEATHS FROM THE VARIOUS CAUSES IN EACH OF THE TEN WARDS.										DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (AT ALL AGES)					Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Alexandra.	Tredegar.	Central.	St. Woollos.	Caeruan.	Crindan.	St. Julians.	Victoria.	Maindee.	Llswerry.	All-yr-Yn Hospital.	Mendlegh Hospital.	Newport & County Hospital.	Union Infirmary.	Barracks Hospital.		
Small-pox ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	62	4	53	5	...	...	...	14	9	11	1	1	9	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	8	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	10	2	6	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ...	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	8	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	5	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	33	24	8	...	...	1	...	5	4	5	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	13	7	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	9	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	77	...	1	4	19	51	2	8	10	12	7	4	6	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	28	8	11	5	1	31	...	3	1	3	4	2	2	6	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	4	6	3	4	4	4	4	...	...	9	...	3	...	...
Bronchitis ...	66	26	15	...	...	17	8	10	6	9	1	5	11	4	4	4	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	84	19	29	3	6	23	4	7	6	12	4	6	10	7	10	4	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Pleurisy ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	18	1	5	2	...	9	1	5	1	2	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	65	64	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	5	6	7	9	9	3	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	14	...	...	...	4	10	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	102	...	5	6	67	24	...	9	9	9	14	9	7	10	6	5	2	...	...	3	19	...	...	...
Suicides ...	38	3	4	9	6	10	6	4	...	3	3	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
All other Causes ...	366	118	25	10	10	94	109	27	33	51	18	22	44	29	35	25	16	...	...	12	53	1	...	...
All Causes ...	1090	283	180	55	58	342	172	112	96	134	68	74	116	97	97	64	71	10	2	56	92	1	...	...

TABLE SHOWING, FOR COMPARISON, THE VITAL STATISTICS
OF NEWPORT AND OTHER TOWNS.

TOWN.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality. Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.	Average Death Rate 10 years. 1892-1901.
Aston Manor ...	78,481	29·4	12·3	1·9	129·0	16·4
Barrow-in-Furness ...	61,836	31·16	14·79	2·3	137·0	15·1
Birkenhead ...	112,102	32·52	17·74	2·4	151·0	18·88
Bolton ...	171,082	27·9	17·2	2·12	132·0	20·8
Bootle ...	60,000	32·4	18·9	2·7	154·0	19·9
Brighton ...	124,539	24·3	15·8	1·26	125·0	17·6
Bristol ...	334,632	27·46	17·31	2·75	130·76	17·52
Burnley ...	99,000	29·3	19·1	3·5	175·8	20·0
Burton-on-Trent ...	50,973	26·7	13·18	1·12	113·0	—
Bury ...	58,182	20·86	16·41	1·49	128·0	19·83
Cardiff ...	168,909	31·2	16·7	2·7	145·0	17·9
Coventry ...	71,475	28·3	14·0	1·1	107·0	16·7
East Ham ...	104,023	36·58	10·7	1·8	116·9	13·0
Gateshead ...	113,024	36·8	17·96	2·3	137·0	19·1
Halifax ...	105,905	20·3	15·2	·85	152·0	17·6
Hanley ...	62,452	35·1	18·0	3·2	170·0	19·9
Huddersfield ...	95,010	24·37	17·73	1·61	138·0	18·21
Ipswich ...	67,840	27·6	14·2	1·03	118·0	19·0
Merthyr Tydfil ...	70,722	38·8	22·9	—	168·0	24·8
Middlesbrough ...	93,354	36·09	20·48	2·4	182·0	20·79
Newport (Mon) ...	68,862	32·8	15·8	1·92	128·0	18·2
Northampton ...	88,206	25·75	14·67	2·02	132·4	15·7
Oldham ...	138,091	26·1	19·1	2·0	148·0	21·2
Plymouth ...	110,066	26·86	16·99	1·72	155·5	19·28
Reading ...	73,901	25·06	13·57	1·34	119·7	14·87
Rhondda ...	117,007	42·1	19·2	3·02	178·0	20·5
Rochdale ...	84,075	24·3	17·9	1·40	127·0	18·9
St. Helens ...	86,040	37·4	19·9	2·62	167·0	20·4
Southampton ...	107,833	28·8	15·5	1·45	124·0	17·45
South Shields ...	103,330	36·4	19·5	2·62	146·0	20·0
Stockport ...	94,422	27·59	19·39	1·90	182·6	22·11
Stockton-on-Tees ...	51,877	32·7	17·2	2·3	142·0	18·5
Sunderland ...	147,983	35·74	19·32	1·95	153·0	21·24
Swansea ...	95,150	30·7	16·1	1·4	136·0	19·2
Tynemouth ...	52,044	33·68	19·3	1·76	150·0	18·9
West Bromwich ...	65,938	34·6	19·8	2·6	162·0	19·3
West Hartlepool ...	62,614	37·6	15·7	1·78	120·0	14·8
Wigan ...	61,827	37·42	20·25	3·27	158·0	21·49
Wolverhampton ...	95,736	31·6	16·2	1·71	137·0	20·58
Great Yarmouth ...	51,750	27·36	16·46	1·68	145·0	18·17
York ...	79,114	28·8	15·6	1·34	116·0	18·5
Derby ...	116,869	28·46	14·03	1·25	122·0	16·8
Blackburn ...	130,239	25·7	17·2	1·9	157·0	21·3

NEWPORT COMPARED WITH 42 OTHER TOWNS.

Birth-rate ...	...	Higher in 13 towns, lower in 29 towns.
Death-rate ...	...	28 „ „ 13 „
Zymotic Death-rate...	...	20 „ „ 20 „
Infantile Death-rate	...	29 „ „ 11 „
Average death-rate for previous 10 years ...	...	28 „ „ 12 „

In comparing the total deaths of different towns, it must be borne in mind that the death-rate among infants is much greater than among adults, and that, therefore, a town with a high birth-rate has usually a higher death-rate than one with a low birth-rate. This fact renders the comparison of Newport with other provincial towns still more favourable.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths among infants under 12 months of age amounted to 283, equal to an infantile mortality of 125·2 per 1,000 births, compared with rates of 144·8, 168·0, 178·6, 188·3

170·6, and 155·3 during 1896-7-8-9, 1900, and 1901, respectively. 4 of these were ascribed to diseases of a diarrhœal nature, 2 to Whooping Cough, 45 to Affections of the Respiratory System, 7 to Catarrhal diseases of the stomach and bowels, and 64 to Prematurity at Birth.

The death rate among illegitimate children under 12 months of age per 1,000 of such births was 291·1 compared with 120·7 among children born in wedlock. The causes of death in these cases were as follows:—Convulsions, 1; Diarrhœa, 3; ill-defined causes, 5; Premature Birth, 4; Respiratory Diseases, 3; and Accidental Suffocation, 1. This deplorably high death-rate shows that there is necessity for the systematic inspection of such cases.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 463, or 42·4 per cent. of the total deaths (compared with 42·7, 48·2, 45, 45, and 41·3 during 1897-8-9, 1900, and 1901. The deaths among the aged, namely, those 65 years old and upwards, numbered 172, compared with 152, 167, 184, 200, 196, and 198 during 1896-7-8-9, 1900, and 1901 respectively.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 258, affording a death-rate of 3·7 per 1,000 per annum. I have included in this number all the deaths from Tubercular Diseases, namely, Consumption, Consumption of the Bowels, Consumptive Inflammation of the Brain and of Joints, &c. These diseases are generally classified under the heading of Constitutional diseases, but inasmuch as they are *not* constitutional, but are definitely acquired by the individual by means of infection, they have been classified under the heading of Miasmatic Diseases. It will thus be seen that 23·6 per cent. of the deaths were due to diseases which must be considered as preventible. For purposes of comparison it is usual to take the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, Small Pox, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Measles, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued), and Diarrhœa. These Diseases accounted for 133 deaths (1896, 144; 1897, 144; 1898, 185; 1899, 214; 1900, 185; and 1901, 141; or a death-rate of 1·92 per 1,000. Out of this number 10 were due to Whooping Cough (·14), 33 to Diarrhœa (·47), 9 to Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup (·13), 8 to Scarlet Fever (·11), 8 to Typhoid Fever (·11), 62 to Measles (·9), and 3 to Small Pox (·04).

The Death-rate from all the non-notifiable infectious diseases amounted to 3·0 per 1,000 per annum, whilst that from the notifiable diseases amounted to ·64.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES. (DEATH RATE ·47).

33 deaths were ascribed to these diseases; in addition there were 13 deaths from catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels.

The Diarrhœal death-rate during 1902 was considerably below the average.

A wet, cold summer conduces to a low death-rate from Diarrhœa. These conditions obtained in 1902 in the months during which Diarrhœa is usually epidemic.

In previous Annual Reports I have dealt freely with the predisposing and exciting causes of the disease, including the diet of infants. It is interesting to note that there were no deaths from the disease among infants fed at the breast only; 8 were fed on cows' milk, 10 were fed on condensed milk, 6 were fed on other foods in addition, and 7 were fed artificially and at the breast.

During the last six years enquiries have been made respecting all the deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa, 460 in number. The information obtained included, *inter alia*, the sanitary conditions of the house and its environment, history of previous cases, and, more especially, the diet. The following is a brief summary. Ages of fatal cases:—

In comparing the number fed at the breast and artificially, I have excluded all above the age of 9 months, as it is unlikely that any infants are totally breast fed above that age. As a result, I find that only 11·2 per cent. of the fatal cases were said to be breast fed only.

	18 per cent.	were under 3 months old.
26·5	„	between 3 and 6 months old.
23·1	„	„ 6 and 9 „
11·3	„	„ 9 and 12 „
15	„	„ 1 and 5 years old.
whilst 6	„	„ 5 and 60 „

Thus 79 per cent. were under 12 months of age.

Diet :— 35 were said to have been fed entirely on mother's milk.

143	„	„	„	cow's milk.
141	„	„	„	condensed milk.
121	„	„	„	on other foods in addition.
39	„	„	„	at the breast and on other foods.

WHOOPIING COUGH (DEATH-RATE ·14).

Ten deaths were referred to this disease, compared with 43, 10, 23, 29, 8, and 41 during the six previous years. 2 occurred during the 1st quarter, 3 during the 2nd quarter, 4 during the 3rd quarter, and 1 during the 4th.

In accordance with the arrangements which have been made with the School Board Attendance Officers to report immediately all cases of whooping cough coming to their knowledge, 125 cases of whooping cough were reported to me.

Action Taken.—The houses affected were visited by the inspectors, the parents were informed of the precautions to be taken, and children from affected houses were prohibited from attending school.

The Heads of schools were notified of the cases, and, as far as possible, re-visits were made and disinfection by fumigation with Formalin and cleansing with disinfecting fluid was carried out upon the termination of the cases. Certificates were furnished by me to the Clerk to the School Board in reference to all such cases, so as to enable the Board to obtain the grant for those children detained home owing to Infectious Disease.

MEASLES (DEATH-RATE ·9),

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Cases reported	226	130	29	1500	1885
Deaths	7	2	1	52	62

The disease was prevalent in the 1st quarter first among the children attending the Infants' Departments of the Queen's Hill Catholic Schools, from which it extended to Marshes Road and St. Woollos Schools, and to a lesser extent among the Caerleon Road School scholars.

During the 2nd quarter cases occurred in Stow Hill and Church Road Schools.

During the 3rd quarter only 29 cases came to my knowledge.

At the end of the second week in October an epidemic started at the Clytha and Bolt Street Schools. On my recommendation the School Board tried the experiment of appointing a medical man to visit the Infants' Department of the Bolt Street School every morning to examine the children, and to send home any presenting early symptoms of Measles, &c. In this way a large number affected with the disease were discovered attending school. The experiment was only carried on for one month and in one school: it is, therefore, impossible to express an opinion as to the value of the method in preventing epidemics. The epidemic of Measles rapidly spread to the other schools in Pillgwenlly, and by the middle of November had extended to Maindee. As the disease in the middle of December assumed a very severe type, the Sanitary Committee decided to close all the Elementary Schools for the period of one month. The Superintendents of Sunday Schools were informed of this, and were requested to follow suit in respect of classes containing children below 12 to 13 years of age. This was done generally.

Measles is a disease which spreads in a fairly definite manner, more particularly through the medium of schools; yet the methods adopted in dealing with threatened epidemics are almost as numerous as the towns affected. The subject is one which could with great advantage be dealt with by a Local Government Board Departmental Committee, in order that the present

unsatisfactory methods might be replaced by a definite plan of campaign against this dangerous and fatal disease. The responsibilities of Sanitary Authorities in this respect have been greatly increased by the recent Education Act.

TABLE SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF MEASLES AT THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS, 1902.

SCHOOLS.	INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.			OTHER DEPARTMENTS.			DEATHS.	
	No. of Cases.	Accommodati'n	Average Attendance.	No. of Cases.	Accommodati'n	Average Attendance.	Scholars	Other Children
Alexandra Road	114	366	303	9	565	492	1	6
St. Michael Street	26	388	200	1	703	364	2	2
Spring Gardens	44	395	182	2	600	452	1	4
Bolt Street	79	408	229	14	805	673	3	4
Tredegar Wharf	116	—	212	6	*549	314	2	1
Central	20	180	127	—	180	143	—	2
Cross Street Catholic ...	12	258	129	1	184	188	—	1
Stow Hill	29	234	168	13	634	644	1	1
St. Woollos	48	275	212	2	519	430	1	—
Clytha (Mixed)	20	—	—	8	*320	*128	—	—
St. Mary's Catholic	30	228	108	3	380	325	—	—
Shaftesbury Street	95	692	575	4	603	478	2	4
Crindau (Boys)	—	—	—	3	640	542	—	—
Church Road	11	380	196	1	697	378	—	—
Durham Road	34	329	333	2	728	626	—	—
St. Joseph's	7	132	71	1	124	125	—	—
Maindee	37	353	362	3	966	914	2	4
Eveswell	79	350	283	5	670	685	1	4
Llisbury	4	120	128	1	278	227	1	1
Totals	805			79			17	34

* These figures are for both Mixed and Infants' Departments.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of notifications received under the requirements of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act was 625, namely, 139 in the 1st quarter, 149 in the 2nd, 148 in the 3rd, and 189 in the 4th, compared with 1,350 in 1892, 1,018 in 1893, 299 in 1894, 250 in 1895, 650 in 1896, 351 in 1897, 288 in 1898, 212 in 1899, 497 in 1900, and 691 in 1901. The majority of these (371) were cases of Scarlet Fever, which has been prevalent during the last three years.

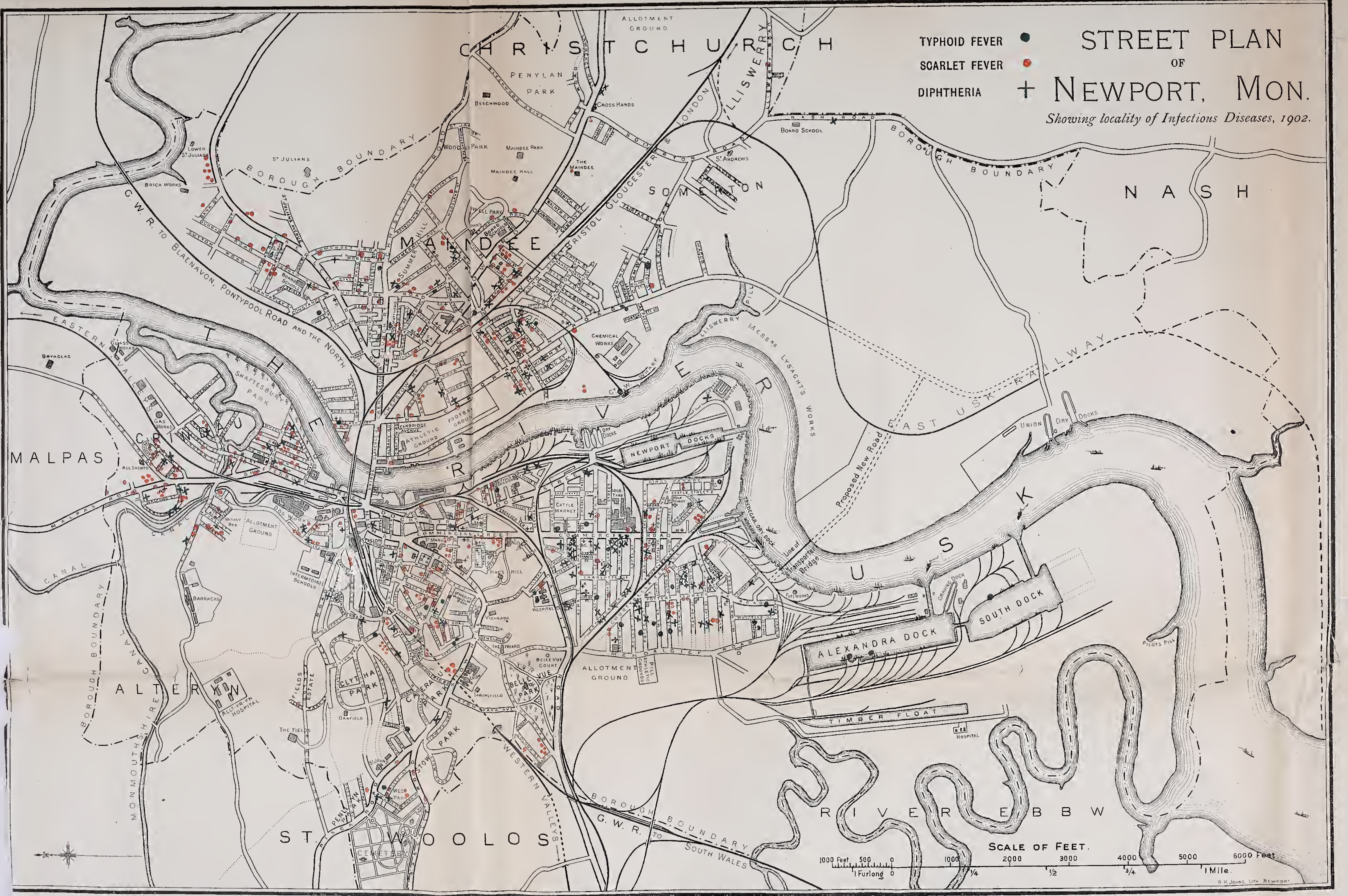
ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS, &c.

DISEASES.	AGES.						AT ALL AGES.				1902		Total	Total	Total	Total
	0-1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-65 years.	65 yrs. & upwards	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Fatality per cent.	1901	1900	1899	1898
Small Pox—																
Males ..	1		1	1	5			1	1	6	16	18.7	1	2	..	..
Females ..		1	1	2	3	1				8						
Scarlet Fever—																
Males ..	1	53	104	11	5		31	41	40	62	371	2.1	382	258	46	71
Females ..	1	60	112	15	9		57	51	32	57						
Typhoid Fever—																
Males ..		2	5	11	9		6	3	11	7	44	18.1	75	53	73	38
Females ..		1	6	4	6		5	4	5	3						
Continued Fever—																
Males ..					1					1	1	..	..	..	8	2
Females ..																
Diphtheria—																
Males ..	1	26	32	3	3		14	13	22	16	140	5.0	167	114	28	112
Females ..	1	22	38	7	7		17	23	22	13						
Membranous Croup—																
Males ..			1				1				5	40.0	14	6	5	18
Females ..	1	3					1	1		2						
Puerperal Fever				3	3		1		2	3	6	83.3	5	8	3	4
Erysipelas—																
Males ..	1	2	2	3	8	2	2	6	4	6	42	2.3	47	56	49	43
Females ..			1	7	13	3	4	6	9	5						
Total ..	7	170	303	67	72	6	139	149	148	189	625		691	497	212	288

STREET PLAN OF NEWPORT, MON.

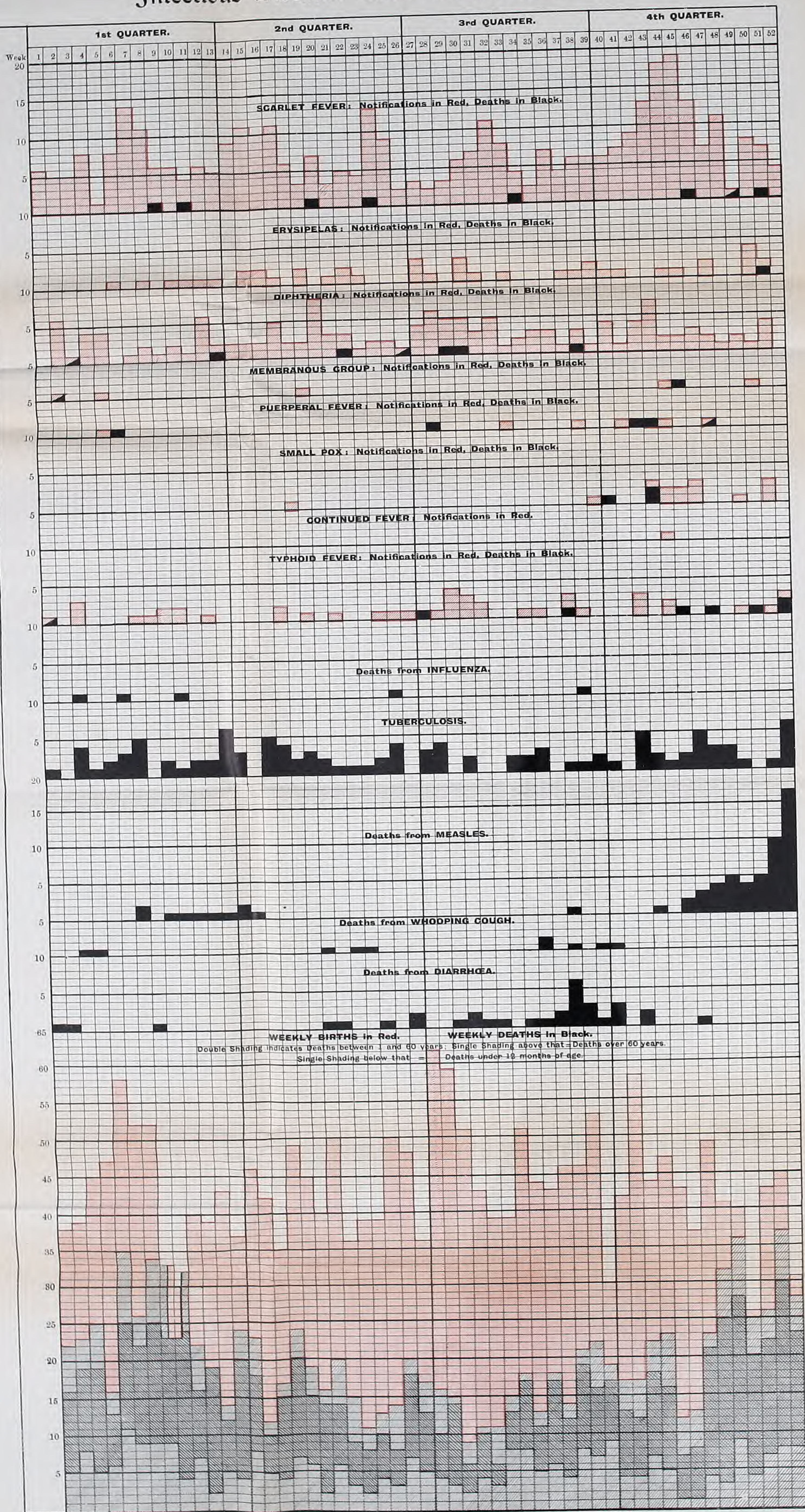
Showing locality of Infectious Diseases, 1902.

- TYPHOID FEVER ●
- SCARLET FEVER ●
- DIPHTHERIA +



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Infectious Diseases Chart for the Year 1902.



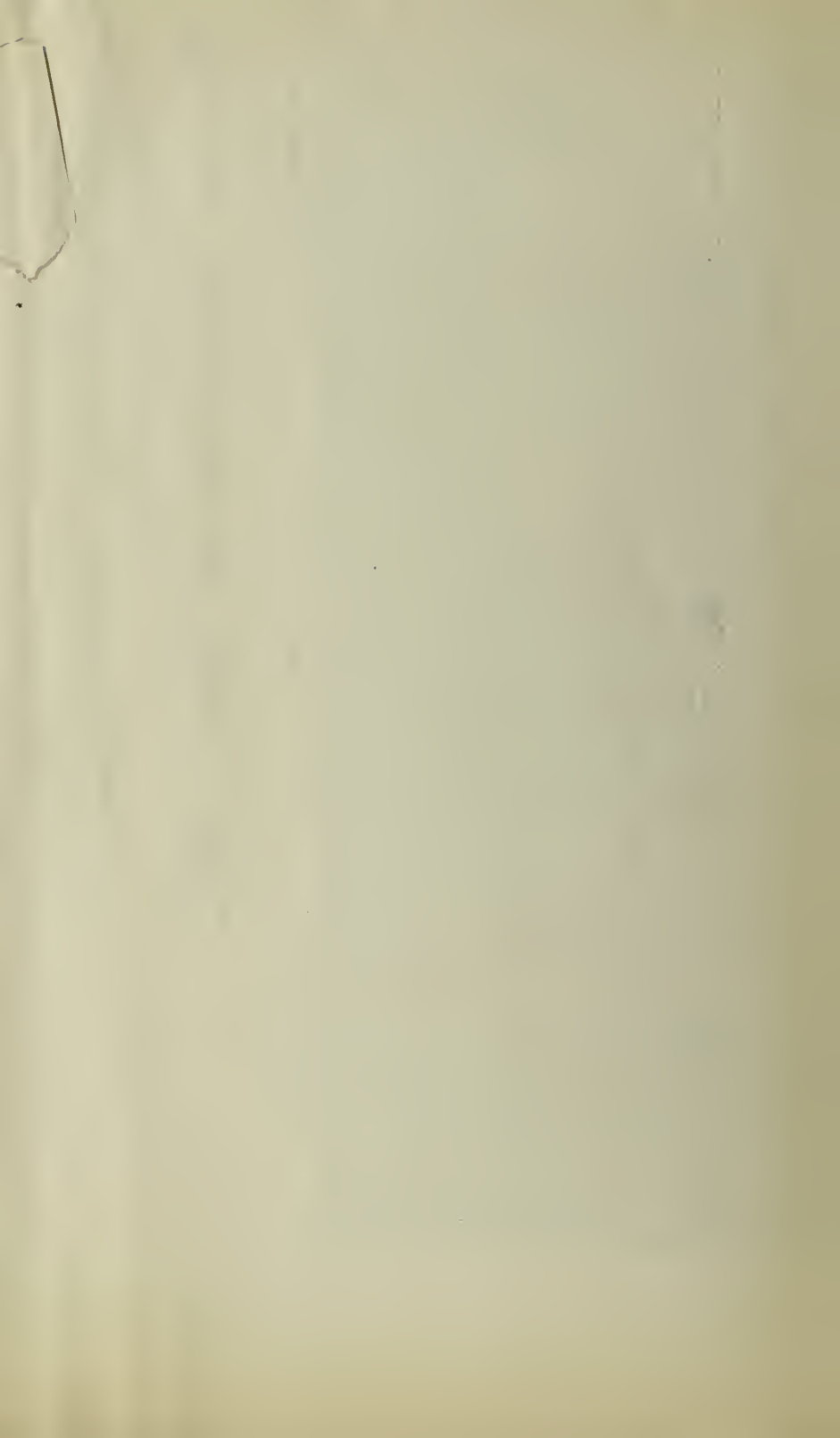


TABLE SHOWING LOCALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, AND DEATHS FROM
NON-NOTIFIABLE ONES.

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Adeline Street, Nos. 11, 29, 31, 36, 39, 53, 63	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	8
Agincourt Street, 10, 19	1	1	...	...	2	...	3
Aillesbury Street, 1, 15	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Albany Street, 12, 28, 33	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
Albert Terrace, 12	1	...	1
Albion Street, 3, 12, 23	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Alexandra Road, 49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alice Street, 3, 15, 26	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4
Alma Street, 22, 49, 92, 106, 116	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10
Annesley Road, 23, 26, 31	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Archibald Street, 7, 9, 21, 22, 26, 32, 34, 39, 44, 45, 55, 58, 59	5	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	18
Argyle Street, 12, 38	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arthur Street, 7, 10, 26 ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bailey Street, No. 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baldwin Street, 2, 12, 26, 30, 59, 71, 75, 76, 79	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	9
Baneswell Road, 6, 17	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bank Street, 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barracks Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barrack Hill, 27, 51, 114	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bassalleg Road, St. Helens, 55	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bedford Road, 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belvedere Terrace, 16	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bishop Street, 12	1	...	1
Bishton Street, 64, 67, 69...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Blewitt Street, 24, 65	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bolt Street, 8, 38	1	...	1	...	2
Bolton Road, 14	1	...	...	1
Bond Street, 6, 14, 27	4	2	...	...	...	...	6
Bridge Street, 13, 71	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bristol Street, 3, 7, 59, 75	8	...	...	...	...	...	9
Broad Street, 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brynglas Road, 18...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bryngwyn Road, 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caerau Road, Nos. 17, 22, 23, 32, 66, 72	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Caerleon Road, 17, 126, 136, 192, 204, 228, 239, 337, 343, 351, 353	15	...	...	...	...	1	16
Caldicot Street, 4	1	...	...	...	1
Canal Parade, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 34, 77	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	8
Canal Street, 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canon Street, 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Capel Crescent, 8, 17, 19, 36, 54	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Capel Street, 40, 41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Cardiff Road, Courtybella Cottage	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caroline Street, 13, 15, 24, 27	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	6
Cedar Road, 1, 13, 17	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Charles Street, 27, 32	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Charlotte Street, 5, 7, 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Chelston Place, 3, 6	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chepstow Road, Somerton Place, 4, Cross Hands Post Office, The Maindee, 148, 220, 236	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8
Christchurch Road, 11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Church Road, 31, 64, 70	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Church Street, 15, 16	4	...	...	...	...	1	5
Clarence Place, 18	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clyffard Crescent, 4	1	1
Clytha Park Road, 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clytha Park, 23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clytha Square, 1, 4	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coldra Road, 29	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Commercial Road, 23, 70, 73, 81, 108, 149, 150, 158	5	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	11
Commercial Street, 109, 126, 132, 136, 149	5	...	...	...	...	1	6
Constable's Lane, 3	1	1
Coomassie Street, 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corporation Road, 19, 70, 77, 164, 184, 204, 400, 430, 436...	1	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	13
County Hospital	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Courtybella Street, 10, 15, 28	2	...	...	2	...	1	5
Courtybella Terrace, 10, 14, 18, 27	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4
Coverack Road, 16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Crescent Road, 3	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Crown Street, 27	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Cyril Street, 18, 37, 38, 43, 50	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
Daniel Street, No. 12	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Devon Place, 4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Docks, Alexandra, s/s "Xelia," s/s "Biak Bat," s/s "Axpe," s/s "Santa Barbara"	I	..	..	..	2	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	4
.. South, s/s "Mjolner"	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Dock Parade, 14	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Dock Street, 27, 28, 37, 78, 96, 161	3	..	I	..	I	..	I	..	..	I	7
Dolphin Street, 7, 9, 16, 18, 19, 29, 81, 83	I	..	..	..	I	I	4	..	..	2	9
Dos Road, 21	I	..	..	..	I
Duckpool Road, 56, 97, 98, 104, 132, 141, 145, 152	2	..	..	..	3	I	..	..	..	3	9
Dudley Street, 14	I	..	..	..	I
Dumfries Place, 8	I	I
Durham Road, 19, 21, 23, 58, 97, 112, 113, 134, 142, 182, 192	I	I	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	I	11
East Street, No. 25...	I	..	..	..	..	I
East Usk Road, 3 new cottages, 6, 27	I	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Ebenezer Terrace, 21	I	I
Edwin Street, 6, 8	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	2
Emlyn Street, 17, 37, 40	3	..	..	..	..	I	4
Emlyn Terrace, 21	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Eton Road, 47	2	..	..	..	..	I	3
Evans Street, 12	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	2
Eveswell Street, 3, 4, 23	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Exeter Street, 9	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Fairoak Avenue, Nos. 9, 14, 66, 69	I	..	I	3	..	I	..	..	..	6
Fairoak Terrace, 17	I	I
Fearing Street, 10	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Fields Park Road, Cedar Lawn, Kenmore	I	..	..	..	I	..	2
Ford Street, 1, 9	2	..	..	I	..	..	3
Francis Street, 5	I	..	..	..	I
Frank Street, 7, 14	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Frederick Street, 15, 18, 31	I	..	..	2	..	I	..	..	..	4
Gaskell Street, Nos. 6, 21.	I	..	..	I	..	2
George Street, 17	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Gibbs Road, 19, 27	I	..	..	..	..	I	2
Glebe Street, 12, 19	I	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	3
Godfrey Road, 10, 11	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	2
Gold Tops, 18	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Gordon Street, 24, 21, 33...	I	..	..	..	I	..	2	..	..	..	4
Gore Street, 12, 18	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	2
Graham Street, 7, 11, 27, 37, 39...	4	I	..	..	..	..	5
Halstead Street, Nos. 23, 34, 64...	I	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Harrow Road, 13, 31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Henry Street, 24, 28, 30, 44, 50, 83, 97...	I	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	10
Herbert Street, 12, 13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hereford Street, 15, 17, 36	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hewertson Street, 27, 29, 33, 48, 51, 55, 61, 68, 70, 95, 102	I	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	I	11
High Street, 17	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Hill Street, 30	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Hoskins Street, 9, 25, 44	I	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
James Street, No. 3	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Jaynes Buildings, 1	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Jeddo Street, 18, 55, 57, 67, 93	I	..	I	..	6	I	..	..	..	I	10
Jeffrey Street, 8, 15	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jenkins Street, 6	I	I
Jones Street, 19, 36, 62	I	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Junction Road, 10	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Kensington Place, "Cefnparc," No. 24...	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kirby Street, 7	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Lambert Street, Nos. 3, 57, 65	I	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lennard Street, 4, 26, 27, 29, 32...	5	..	3	..	..	..	8
Lewis Street, 18, 22, 48, 49, 65, 92	2	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	3	7
Lime Street, 1, 6, 21, 54, 67	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Linton Street, 1, 5, 8, 10	2	I	..	..	I	..	4
Liverpool Street, 3...	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I

STREET.	NOTIFICATION.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Livingstone Place, 25	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Llanarth Street, 4, 29, 36...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
Llanthewy Road, "Sylhet," 73	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Llewellyn Street, 7...	2	...	2
Lliswerry Road	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
London Street, 52	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lucas Street, 11, 12, 22	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lyne Road, 12, 15, 19, 32, 35	5	...	...	...	...	1	6
McCarthy's Court, No. 5...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Maindee Parade, 9, 24, 26, 37	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Malpas Road, 36, 53, 61, 84, 88, 104, 106, 115, 158	9	...	2	...	...	...	11
Manchester Street, 16	1	...	1
Marion Street, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 22, 26, 29, 70, 78...	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	15
Marlborough Road, 14, 18	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
May Street, 13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mellon Street, 27	1	...	...	...	...	1
Mendalgief Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Merriott's Place, 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mill Street, 27	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milman Street, 4	1	...	1
Morden Road, 27, 43, 64, 73	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
Morris Street, 14, 33, 43	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5
Mountjoy Place, 21	1	...	1
Mountjoy Road, 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mountjoy Street, 1...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nash Road, No. —	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Street, 4, 21	1	...	...	1	2
North Street, 10, 17, 38	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Oak Street, No. 11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oakley Street, 8, 34, 44	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Ombersley Road, 23, 31, 40	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Orchard Street, 18, 25, 27, 28	5	...	...	1	...	...	6
Oxford Street, 2, 11, 13	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Palmyra Place, Nos. 2, 4	3	...	...	...	...	1	4
Pant Road, 4, 17	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Park Street, 8	1	1
Portland Street, 2, 36	2	1	...	3
Portskewitt Street, 1, 21, 37	2	...	1	...	3
Potters' Parade, 2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Potter Street, 8	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pottery Road, 11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pottery Terrace, 5, 23	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Power Street, 66	1	1
Price Street, 2, 16, 23, 56, 75	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Princes Street, 28	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pugsley Street, 15, 18, 24, 31, 32	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	6
Queen's Hill, Nos. 12, 22, 28, 30, Factory Cottages, 25, 26	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	6
Queen Street, 8, 14	2	...	...	...	...	2
Raglan Street, Nos. 11, 14, 24, 49, 58, 66, 88, 91	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9
Railway Street, 21	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Redland Street, 11, 15, 17, 55, 64, 68, 81, 96, 100	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	12
Reform Buildings, 8	1	...	...	...	1
Risca Road, 31, 50, 83	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Riverside	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Robert Street, Nos. 2, 12, 31, 33, 41, 44	2	...	3	1	...	6
Rodney Parade, Rodney House	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rose Street, 16, 39, 41, 63, 75	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rudry Street, 22	1	1
Ruperra Street, 23...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rutland Place, 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Edward Street, No. 12	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. John's Road, 18, 42	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Mary Street, 23, 28, 32, 42, 53, 57, 58	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	7
St. Michael Street, 26, 35, 39	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
St. Stephen's Road, 6, 2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
St. Woollos Place, 8	1	1
St. Woollos Road, 10, 14, 20	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Scard Street, 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

STREET.	NOTIFICATION.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Shaftesbury Street, 1 Brown's Buildings, 81, 122, 132, 140, 152, 156, 184, 186	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	9
Somerset Road, Belmont, 3	1	...	...	...	1	2
Somerton Road, Eddystone House	1	1
South Market Street, 31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spring Gardens, 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spring Street, 4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stafford Road, 9, 10	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Stow Hill, 65, 126, 139, 150	4	1	...	1	...	...	6
Stow Park Avenue, 22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stow Park Crescent, 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thomas Street, No. 7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thompson's Lane, 1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Trostrey Street, 14	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tunnel Terrace, 3, 12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Upton Road, Nos. 10, 13, 14	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Usk Street, 16	1	1
Victoria Avenue, Nos. 6, 29, 62, 75, 79, Fulford's Cottage, 2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	6
Victoria Crescent, 7, 11, 21, 30	9	...	1	...	...	...	10
Vivian Road, 8, 11, 33, 34, 41, 48	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6
Walford Street, Nos. 16, 50	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wallace Street, 16	1	...	...	...	1
Walsall Street, 7, 16	1	1	2
Watchhouse Parade, 24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waterlow Road, 8, 10, 14	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Waters Lane, 8	1	...	...	1
West Street, 13, 20	3	...	...	...	...	1	4
West Market Street, 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Park Road, 10	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wharf Road, 50, 74, 94	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5
Wharves—Commercial 31, s/s "Salus"; G.W., Powel's	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wheeler Street, 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Williams Street, 3, 78, 82	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Windsor Terrace, 13	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wingate Street, 7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Witham Street, 13, 16	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Wolseley Street, 6, 22	2	...	...	...	2
Woodland Road, 46	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workhouse, The	1	...	...	...	...	5	6
York Place, Nos. 3, 20	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
York Road, 14	1	...	1
TOTAL	16	6	140	5	44	1	371	42	62	10	33	77	807

SMALL POX (DEATH RATE '04).

Sixteen cases occurred during the year. Three of these ended fatally. The first case occurred May 2nd. The patient was a marine engineer, and had come home four days previously from Gibraltar *via* Dartmouth. A previous case had occurred on the same yacht and had been landed at the former port. The patient recovered. No secondary cases occurred.

The second case occurred September 22nd in the Port, and is referred to in the Port Sanitary Annual Report.

The next case occurred October 25th; that evening I was asked by a medical practitioner to see an infant, nine weeks old, at No. 6 Lime Street, suspected to be suffering from Small Pox. On examination, I found it was a confluent case of Small Pox (unvaccinated). I found the mother had been ill the previous week, and had had a few spots on her. She was also suffering from a mild attack of the disease. The father also, who was out at the time at his club, was said to have been ill three weeks previously, and had been to see his medical attendant twice. On examination, he was also found to be suffering from the disease. The other inmates

in the house were examined, and a girl 20 years of age, who was to be married from the house the following morning, was found to be suffering from the early symptoms of the disease. Two days later she developed a mild but definite attack of the disease. A most careful inquiry failed to elicit any history of illness among friends of the first case. September 17th, 19th, and 20th the mate of the schooner "Topaz" was in town to see a doctor whilst in the early stages of a confluent attack of Small Pox. He visited the Hospital, a surgery, rode in the tram, and had a drink at a public house on these occasions. This would tally with the period when the first case in Lime Street contracted the disease, but there was no history of visits to these places. The origin was regarded as obscure.

All the inmates in the house were re-vaccinated that night. The wedding was stopped, and the cases were removed to Hospital, including a well-vaccinated child, two years old, who had been in contact with the previous cases all the time.

Sunday evening, October 26th, I was called to see an old woman at No. 21, Lime Street, by her medical attendant. I found her to be dying of Small Pox and interstitial pneumonia. She died an hour afterwards. The body was removed to the Hospital Mortuary.

ORIGIN.—The patient had come down from Dowlais on a visit to her married daughter a month previously, and had not been out of the house during that time. On enquiry of the husband, who had come from Dowlais to see his wife, it was ascertained there had been a fatal case of Small Pox at the Dowlais house some weeks previously; another case occurred there early in November. Neither the victim nor her husband had been re-vaccinated after the first case at Dowlais.

From the readiness of the husband to consent to re-vaccination, it would appear that no serious attempt had been made to ensure re-vaccination of the aged couple. This is to be regretted, as this outbreak might most probably have been avoided by re-vaccination in the first instance. All the inmates of No. 21 Lime Street were re-vaccinated that night.

Sunday, November 2nd, I was called to see another suspicious case at No. 1 Lime Street. The man, an ex-reservist, had two months previously returned from South Africa. He was suffering from a discrete attack of Small Pox (second day of rash), and had been out at the barber's and public-houses the previous evening. He had been in contact with the first "carrier" case, but, as far as could be ascertained, not at a period tallying with the incubation period of the disease. He was removed to the Hospital and all the other inmates were re-vaccinated forthwith.

Thursday, November 6th, Fireman Lorenzo, of Bilbao, from the s/s "Santa Barbara," from Bilbao, lying at the buoys, Alexandra Docks, Newport, was found to be suffering from a severe attack of Small Pox. The disease was contracted at Bilbao. He was forthwith removed to hospital; all on board was re-vaccinated, and the vessel disinfected previous to leaving the buoys for loading.

Monday, November 10th, I visited No. 79 Baldwin Street, to see a girl 14 years old, an aunt of the baby who died from confluent Small Pox, and found she had a few vesicles of varioloid. She had been nursing the latter when ill. She was vaccinated (previously unvaccinated) by the Public Vaccinator, at my request, on discovering the history of the contact. Taking the incubation period as twelve days, it was evident she contracted the disease four days previous to vaccination. Contacts were re-vaccinated, and the case was removed to Mendalgief Hospital.

Wednesday, November 12th, I was asked to see Mrs. L., No. 42 Capel Street, by her Medical Attendant, and found her to be suffering from a discrete attack of Varioloid (5th day of disease). A most careful enquiry failed to discover any contact with the previous cases. The patient was removed to hospital forthwith, and all the inmates were vaccinated, including an unvaccinated child 17 months old.

December 4th I was asked to see a suspicious case of sickness in Arthur Street; it turned out to be a confluent case of Small Pox. The patient, a married woman, was forthwith removed to Mendalgief Hospital. She had never been vaccinated, and had to pay the penalty of this by developing a most serious and awful attack of the fell disease. The patient had come from Dowlais ten days previous to developing the disease, and had evidently contracted it at Dowlais. All the inmates in the house (except two young children) were re-vaccinated, some the same evening and the rest the next morning—five days after the onset of the disease. All the inmates had, therefore, to be kept under special observation, as the maximum effects of vaccination are not developed during the first 14 days. In less than a fortnight three of them developed very mild and abortive attacks of Small Pox, and were removed to hospital. These were the last cases which occurred.

FURTHER ACTION TAKEN.

Disinfection.—Owing to the Steam Disinfector being situate at the Fever Hospital (Allt-yr-yn), it was not considered safe to have bedding, clothes, &c., sterilized there; consequently most articles were destroyed by fire and compensated for.

As the first outbreak had not been recognised for three weeks, with the result that the first case, a boiler maker, had been in contact with a large number of men, I considered that immediate and special action was necessary. October 26th I therefore wrote circulars letters to (1) all medical men, (2) chemists, (3) the chief employers of labour in the part of the town affected.

The Vaccination Officer was kept informed of all cases, and of any unvaccinated children discovered during the visits of the Staff.

Notice of removal of contacts to other towns was sent to Sanitary Authorities.

Re-vaccination of all contacts was done as far as possible. The Public Vaccinator thus vaccinated 124 contacts. The Public Vaccinator gave most valuable assistance to me in dealing with the outbreak.

I regret to state that a number of "one mark" vaccinations were discovered during the course of the visits.

A total of 60 visits were made to the six infected houses by the Staff of the Health Department.

158 contacts were kept under observation, and 240 visits were made to them.

All indefinite cases of sickness reported to me at my request by employers of labour were visited.

CHICKEN POX.—All cases of this disease reported (by previous arrangement) by the School Attendance Officers were visited by the Staff and by myself when any doubt existed as to the diagnosis.

In respect of the action taken by the Staff in dealing with the above outbreaks of the disease, great credit is due to them all, and Mr. Spencer Jones in particular, for the enthusiasm, devotion to duty, and thoroughness manifested in carrying out the work entrusted to them. The town has thus been saved from possibly a severe epidemic of the disease, as the circumstances of the outbreaks pointed strongly to such an occurrence.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the unfortunate practice, by some medical practitioners, of performing "one mark" vaccinations.

During 1902 a record of the "condition as to vaccination" of patients admitted into the Borough Hospital has been kept, of which the following is a summary, *re* children under 12 years of age :—

12·2 per cent. were quite unprotected against Small Pox.

14·7 per cent. were imperfectly protected by one "scar."

28·2 per cent. were partially protected by two "scars."

14·1 per cent. with three "scars," and 30 per cent. with four "scars," were well protected.

The protection afforded by vaccination depends largely upon the area of the vaccination scars. The Local Government Board insist on the insertion of four marks by Public Vaccinators for this reason. Evidence for the necessity of this was afforded during the outbreak at Newport in the autumn. Two children, one aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, with one "scar," and the other aged four years, with four "scars," were exposed for some time to Small Pox infection. The younger one, who had been more recently but less perfectly vaccinated, developed a very mild attack of Small Pox, whilst the elder one escaped entirely.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Below will be found the statistics for the last seven years. They have been kindly supplied to me by the Vaccination Officer, Mr. Lloyd Lewis :—

RETURNS AS TO THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BORN DURING THE YEARS 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900, 1900-01, AND 1901-02.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised.	Removed to Districts unknown, or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found.	In Abeyance.	Certificates of Exemption.	Percentage successfully Vaccinated.
July 1st, 1895, to June 30th, 1896	2050	1615	14	—	204	66	24	123	8	—	87.3
July 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1897	1995	1614	13	—	223	27	25	73	20	—	91.08
July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898	2160	1598	28	—	249	69	4	100	97	15	83.6
July 1st, 1898, to July 30th, 1899	2226	1545	26	1	269	94	10	93	103	78	79.
July 1st, 1899, to June 30th, 1900	2103	1534	7	—		49	11	79	60	110	85.
July 1st, 1900, to June 30th, 1901	2185	1627	6	1	269	23	16	99	32	113	85.
July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902	2213	1799	5	—	219	30	10	66	9	75	90.2

RE-VACCINATION.

All those who have to deal personally with outbreaks of Small Pox appreciate the great value of re-vaccination in stamping out threatened epidemics. The Local Government Board issued a valuable circular on the subject in May, 1902. The following quotations, giving the experience of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, who control Small Pox Hospitals in London, is worthy of note :—

"The necessity of re-vaccination, when the protective power of the primary vaccination has to a great extent passed away, cannot be too strongly urged. No greater argument to prove the efficacy of this precaution can be adduced than the fact that out of upwards of 14,800 cases received into the hospitals, only four well authenticated cases were treated in which re-vaccination had been properly performed, and these

were light attacks. Further conclusive evidence is afforded by the fact that all the nurses and servants of the hospitals, to the number at one time of upwards of 300, who are hourly brought into the most intimate contact with the disease, who constantly breathe its atmosphere, and than whom none can be more exposed to its contagion, have, with but few exceptions, enjoyed complete immunity from its attacks. These exceptions were cases of nurses or servants whose re-vaccination in the pressure of the epidemic was overlooked, and who speedily took the disease; and one case was that of a nurse, who, having had Small Pox previously, was not re-vaccinated, and took the disease a second time."

In contrast with the immunity of re-vaccinated nurses in attendance on Small Pox cases may be noted the heavy incidence of the disease upon unre-vaccinated public officials and other persons brought, while in the performance of their duties, into contact with Small Pox cases.

"Amongst the patients admitted during the year (1901) there were no fewer than 21 who were employed on disinfecting work (of whom one died) most of them being servants of borough councils. Not one of these persons had been re-vaccinated since infancy. There were also admitted two sanitary inspectors, two dustmen, one undertaker (who died), and one medical officer of an infirmary, and three other persons, one of whom assisted in removing a Small Pox patient from an infirmary, one scrubbed the ward from which a Small Pox patient had been removed, and one made beds in the lodging-house in which cases had occurred. All these persons ought to have been protected by re-vaccination."

SCARLET FEVER (DEATH RATE '11).

The total number of cases notified during the year was 371, compared with 258 and 381 during the previous two years. Epidemics of this disease have been common throughout various parts of the country during the last two or three years. The numbers notified during the four quarters were, respectively, 88, 92, 72, and 119. The deaths numbered 8, *i.e.*, 2.1 per cent. of the cases.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED.—From the Table on page 29, it will be seen that Crindau, Caerau, and St. Woollos wards contributed nearly half the cases, whilst Tredegar, Alexandra and the Central contributed only about one-seventh of the cases between them, the Maindee wards being affected to an extent intermediate between those extremes.

DIPHThERIA—INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP (DEATH RATE, '12).

140 cases of Diphtheria and 5 of Membranous Croup were notified during the year, with 7 and 2 deaths respectively. The disease was of a milder type than that of any year of which I have records. This disease varies considerably in severity from time to time, as will be seen from the following table. The fact that Antitoxin has been administered at a much earlier stage of the disease during the last year or two must not be lost sight of as a factor in lowering the fatality of the disease. Many of the cases were of a doubtful nature, and the bacillus of the disease was not found in them even after repeated examinations.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP STATISTICS.

YEAR.	DIPHThERIA.			MEMBRANOUS CROUP.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality. Per Cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality. Per Cent.
1892	20	6	33.3	1	1	100.
1893	47	22	46.8	11	6	54.5
1894	27	7	25.9	10	7	70.
1895	16	6	37.5	12	12	100.
1896	44	14	31.8	7	3	43.
1897	25	5	20.0	6	2	33.3
1898	112	26	23.2	18	12	66.6
1899	28	9	32.1	5	3	60.
1900	114	9	7.8	6	3	50.
1901	167	17	10.2	14	10	71.4
1902	140	7	5.0	5	2	40.

Out of the total of 145 cases, 33 occurred in the first quarter, 37 in the second, 44 in the third, and 31 in the 4th quarter.

The wards most affected were Tredegar ward with 39 cases (27 per cent. of the cases), Alexandra ward with 22 cases (15 per cent.), Crindau with 20 cases, and Victoria with 17 cases. Certain wards which had a high Scarlet Fever incidence had a low Diphtheria incidence, and *vice versa* with the exception of Crindau, which contributed an undue proportion of both diseases. The proportion of cases occurring in Tredegar ward was most marked from June 20th to August 15th, when 15 out of the total of 30 cases notified were among children attending Tredegar Wharf Schools, particularly the Infants' Department (12 cases). I therefore communicated with the manager *re* closing, and an order was obtained, signed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sanitary Committee to keep the Infants' Department closed for a period of two weeks beyond the usual holidays. The Schoolroom, books, slates, pencils, &c., were also thoroughly disinfected. The results justified the action that was taken.

In dealing with individual cases, in addition to the routine work, a careful search was made for mild and unrecognised cases among friends or in the neighbourhood of cases. In several instances, on my recommendation, the medical attendants injected contacts with small doses of antitoxin. This method confers nearly complete immunity against the disease for a period of about three weeks, and is of great service in preventing the spread of the disease, especially in cases where patients are nursed at home for want of Hospital accommodation or for some other reason.

SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN.

A supply of Antitoxin is always kept at the Town Hall, medical practitioners can thus obtain a fresh supply when required. As Antitoxin loses its potency by keeping, this method is therefore far preferable to the keeping of small quantities in stock, sometimes for long periods, by medical practitioners. Besides, it is of the utmost importance that the remedy should be administered at the earliest possible stage of the disease, as the chances of recovery are thereby enormously increased. The later the period of the administration of the remedy the greater is the quantity required. Cases which had had injections of Antitoxin previous to admission to Hospital did better and required less Antitoxin than those which had their first dose subsequent to admission, generally on the third or fourth day of the disease.

TYPHOID FEVER (DEATH RATE '11).

Forty-four cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever were notified during the year, 8 of which proved fatal (18·1 per cent.). Eleven of these occurred during the first quarter, 7 during the second, 16 during the third, and 10 during the fourth. Four of these were introduced by vessels visiting the Port from abroad. There was nothing in the nature of an outbreak due to a common cause. Any insanitary conditions existing on premises affected were dealt with without delay.

PUERPERAL FEVER (DEATH RATE '07).

Six cases were notified, with 5 deaths, compared with 8, 11, 4, 3, 8, and 5 cases during the previous six years. The disease was very fatal.

ERYSIPELAS (DEATH RATE '01).

Forty-two cases were notified, 1 of which, or 2·6 per cent., proved fatal, compared with 74, 54, 43, 49, 56, and 47 cases during the previous six years.

PLAGUE AND YELLOW FEVER.

These are notifiable diseases now, but no cases occurred during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND REGISTERED PREMISES.

Thirty-eight cases of infectious diseases occurred in registered premises—25 on premises containing workshops and 9 where milk was sold, namely, 8 of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Typhoid Fever. A considerable number of cases occurred in connection with tailoring and dressmaking establishments. Every precaution was taken in these cases to prevent the premises and their

contents from becoming *foci* for spreading the disease. Inasmuch as the Hospital accommodation was not sufficient for the isolation of all the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases notified, preference was given to such cases where the number of inmates in the houses affected rendered isolation at home an impossibility.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 of Typhoid Fever occurred at lodging-houses in the town.

WORKSHOPS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

CLASS OF WORKSHOP.	NUMBER OF CASES.					TOTAL.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas	Small Pox.	
Aerated Water Works...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairing ...	3	..	1	1	1	6
Cycle Building ..	..	4	.	...	...	4
Dressmaking ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressing ...	2	1	...	1	...	4
Hay and Corn Stores ..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Millinery ...	1	...	...	..	...	1
Plain Sewing...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Sign Writing...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring ...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Upholstering .	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ..	13	7	1	3	1	25

The chart and map attached to this Report give an analysis of the cases of infectious diseases, both as to date and locality.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

Three hundred and ten cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital during the year 1902. Six of these were from outside the Borough.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of the 371 cases notified within the Borough, 211 were admitted into Hospital including 1 from the Workhouse Infirmary; a percentage of 56·8 removals. Besides this number 1 case was admitted from outside the Borough, making a total of 212, of whom 4 died. The Scarlet Fever death rate per cent. of cases among those nursed at home was 2·5 per cent. compared with 1·88 among those treated in Hospital. The average age of the patients was 8·7 years, and the average stay in Hospital 41·7 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Twenty-nine out of the 44 cases notified (65·9 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, including 4 from vessels lying in the docks. In addition 3 cases were admitted from outside the Borough—2 from Machen and 1 from Crumlin—making a total of 32. 4 cases proved fatal—a death rate of 12·5 per cent. The average age of the patients was 20·8 years and the average stay of those that recovered was 36·9 days.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Out of the 145 cases notified 63 were treated in Hospital *i.e.*, 43·4 per cent. Two cases were also admitted from outside the Borough. Three

cases (or 4·6 per cent.) terminated fatally. The average age of the patients was 8·7 years, and the average stay 29·1 days. Injections of antitoxin were given in all instances.

The "Removals" table illustrates the fact that cases treated in Hospital have a far better chance of recovery than home nursed cases, in spite of the fact that some of the cases were sent to Hospital on account of the severity of the symptoms, whereas some of the mildest cases were nursed at home by preference.

One case of Erysipelas was removed to Hospital from a vessel in the Docks.

Of the 310 cases treated in Hospital only 4 (or 1·3 per cent.) were attended by their own doctors. The others were treated by the Medical Superintendent. The number of patients attended by their own doctors is steadily decreasing year by year.

During 37 weeks the number of patients in Hospital was somewhat in excess of the nominal accommodation, consequently during a greater part of the year the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria accommodation was strained, and at times only the more urgent cases could be provided for.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, 1896 TO 1902.

YEAR.	Total of Notified Cases Removed to Hospital.	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.			
		Notifications	Percentage of Removals.	Notifications	Percentage of Removals.	Notifications	Percentage of Removals.	Fatality per cent. Hospital Cases.	Fatality per cent. of Home Nursed Cases
1896	132 (6 months)	450	24·2	51	29·4	43	18·1	...	...
1897	191	192	73·4	57	63·1	25	12·0	66·6 (3 cases)	22·7
1898	149	71	71·8	38	67·5	112	57·1	12·5	54·1
1899	132	46	69·5	73	89·0	33	78·7	26·9	100·
1900	265	258	61·1	53	73·5	*120	58·0	3·0	14·5
1901	345	382	57·3	75	85·3	*181	34·2	5·0	13·0
1902	304	371	56·8	44	65·9	*145	43·4	3·2	5·1

* Including Membranous Croup.

HOSPITAL EXPENSES, 1897—1902.

Year.	Sinking Fund and Interest on Loan.				Hospital Administration.				Receipts.				Total Net Cost for the Twelve Months.				Cases Admitted.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.				
1897	...	770	4	2	...	1752	1	6	...	87	14	4	...	2434	11	4	...	191	
1898	...	752	11	1	...	1638	13	5	...	71	14	10	...	2319	9	8	...	149	
1899	...	752	11	9	...	1623	6	1	...	81	6	10	...	2294	6	11	...	132	
April 1st, 1900 to Mar. 31st, 1901	{	...	745	10	2	...	2072	17	1	...	121	13	10	...	2696	13	5	...	309
April 1st, 1901 to Mar. 31st, 1902		{	...	729	13	7	...	2269	15	6	...	123	19	11	...	2875	9	2	...	337
April 1st, 1902 to Mar. 31st, 1903	{		...	739	4	9	...	2235	16	8	...	94	4	8	...	2880	16	9	...	278

The cost of feeding the staff and patients per head per week during the year ending March 31st, 1903, amounted to 4/9.

The matron deserves every credit for the careful supervision she has exercised over the expenditure, and for the manner in which the general administration of the Hospital has been carried out.

MENDALGIEF HOSPITAL.—Fifteen cases of Small Pox were removed to Mendalgief Hospital. Two of these died, namely, an unvaccinated baby three months old, and a man aged 28 who had never been re-vaccinated. The other fatal case of Small Pox which occurred during the year died an hour after notification at home; she was over 60 years of age and unvaccinated. The body was removed to the Hospital mortuary.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG THE VARIOUS WARDS.

DISEASES.	WARDS.										TOTAL.
	Crindau.	Caerau.	St. Wllos.	Tredegar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maindee.	Victoria.	Lliswerry.	
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	5	9	2	...	...	...	...	16
Scarlet Fever ...	76	51	46	9	20	23	41	35	43	27	371
Typhoid Fever ...	...	3	7	4	13	4	2	3	2	6	44
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	20	8	6	39	20	11	3	7	17	9	140
Membranous Croup ...	..	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Fever ..	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas ...	9	5	4	...	7	5	9	1	1	1	42
TOTALS ...	106	68	63	59	72	47	58	46	63	43	625

TUBERCULOSIS (DEATH RATE, 1.52).

105 deaths were ascribed to Tubercular affections of various kinds. 77 of these were due to Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs (death rate 1.11), whilst 28 were due to Consumption of the Brain, Bowels, and Bones (.41). These diseases belong to the Zymotic class and are preventible. My report for 1901 contained a chart showing the steady decline in the death rate from Phthisis which has taken place since 1871; unfortunately the Consumption death rate for 1902 was higher than for any year since 1895.

August, of 1902, I reported to the Sanitary Committee upon "Further Preventive Measures against Phthisis.

Among other things the following recommendations were adopted:—

(a) The Voluntary notification of Phthisis.

(b) A Bye-law against spitting to the following effect:—

"A person shall not spit on the floor of any public carriage, public waiting rooms, public halls and places of public entertainments, whether admission thereto be obtained by payment or not. Any person offending against this Bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5."

(c) The Appointment of a Female Health Visitor.

Voluntary notification came into force January 1st, 1903.

The Bye-law against Spitting has not yet received the authority of the Home Office.

FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR.

Miss Willey was appointed to this post, and started duty in December. The duties include the visiting of homes of consumptives periodically for the purpose of giving advice *re* the precautions necessary against the spread of the disease, &c., and reporting as to the sanitary condition of the same.

Visiting houses where deaths from consumption have occurred, for the purpose of arranging for the proper disinfection of infected premises.

Visiting houses infected by measles, whooping cough, &c.

Making house-to-house visits in certain districts.

Supplying information on the proper diet and care of infants in districts where Diarrhœa is prevalent.

Visiting workshops and workplaces where women are employed under the requirements of the Factories and Workshops Acts.

Reporting generally upon any insanitary conditions discovered during the course of such visits.

CONSUMPTION AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTION.

The old established idea that Consumption is inherited and not acquired is hard to kill.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in persuading householders that rooms occupied by consumptives require disinfection, even after deaths have occurred.

“Wisdom cries out in the street and no man regards it.”

It was only after personal appeals on my own part that consent to disinfection, &c., was obtained in many instances. The first visit of the staff was only successful in half the cases. Householders frequently profess utter ignorance of the infectious nature of the disease.

Medical Attendants have excellent opportunities of educating patients and those in charge of them respecting their duties on this subject.

We are accustomed to move slowly in legal matters in this country, but unless the householders learn to realise their duties in connection with this disease the time will come when a modified form of compulsory notification of Phthisis will have to be adopted for the protection of the public.

INFLUENZA (DEATH RATE '07).

Five deaths occurred—a number below the average.

MORTALITY FROM OTHER DISEASES.

CANCER caused 46 deaths ('66), compared with 38, 38, 41, 56, 40, and 55 during the previous six years.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—There were 171 deaths, compared with 200, 173, 220, 205, 248, and 213 during the previous six years. Ninety-five of these occurred among children under five years of age.

There were 41 violent deaths, three were self-inflicted.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Two hundred and five examinations were made during the year. One hundred and eighty of these were “swabs” from throats for the diagnosis of Diphtheria or to ascertain whether the throats were free from infection after attacks of the disease. Twenty were examinations of blood in cases suspected to be suffering from Typhoid Fever. Five were examinations of specimens of sputum for Tubercle bacilli.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS ADMINISTRATION.

101 samples were sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. Hughes, of Cardiff, for the purpose of analysis. The only article of diet found adulterated was milk; 7 out of 41 were adulterated (14·5 %), compared with 12 out of 97 during 1901. The results of the prosecutions will be found in the table below. The total fines, excluding costs, in the 7 cases amounted to the paltry sum of £8 1s. od. The penalties inflicted at Newport upon those who defraud the sick and poor by supplying them with adulterated milk compares very unfavorably with similar cases brought before the County Magistrates, especially at Tredegar, where 4 defendants in 1902 were fined including costs a total of £49 6s. od.

Number of Samples.	Description.	Genuine.	ADULTERATED.	
			Number	Percentage.
48	Milk	41	7	14.5
22	Butter	22	—	—
6	Margarine	6	—	—
5	Lard	5	—	—
2	Ginger	2	—	—
11	Olive Oil	11	—	—
2	Tartaric Acid	2	—	—
2	Cream of Tartar	2	—	—
2	Liquorice Powder	2	—	—
1	Arrow Root	1	—	—
101		94	7	6.9

PROSECUTIONS.

When Sample Taken.	Initials of Vendor.	Description of Article.	Offence.	Result.
March 11	S.A.B.	Milk ..	Deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent.	Fined £1
" 11	F.F.	Milk ...	Ditto	Fined £1
May 26	W.W.	Milk ...	11 per cent. of added water... ..	Fined £2
" 26	W.W.	Milk ...	10 per cent. of added water... ..	Pay costs,
July 29	G.T.	Milk ...	17 per cent. of Milk Fat less than natural	Fined 1/- and costs
" 29	G.W.	Milk ...	16 per cent. of Milk Fat less than natural and 8 per cent. of added water	Fined £2 and costs
August 2	L.L.	Milk ...	16 per cent. of Milk Fat less than natural	Fined £2 and costs
			Total ...	£8 1 0

MARGARINE ACT.—573 visits were made to provision shops under this Act, and also for the inspection of foods. 9 firms are registered for the wholesale trade as required by the Act.

Mr. Hughes has kindly supplied me with summaries of the analyses of Milk samples for the last seven years.

Year.	Number of Milks.	Total Milk Solids.	Milk Fat.	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fats
1896	34	11.79	3.28	8.51 per cent.
1897	41	11.65	3.04	8.61 „
1898	41	12.09	3.47	8.62 „
1899	35	12.12	3.53	8.59 „
1900	79	12.03	3.50	8.53 „
1901	96	12.18	3.58	8.60 „
1902	48	11.81	3.30	8.51 „

PRESERVATIVES IN 1902.

“None of the samples of Milk contained Preservatives.”

“16 samples of Butter out of 22 contained Boric Preservatives (72.7 per cent.), the highest being 0.52 and the lowest 0.10 per cent. of Boric Acid.”

“4 samples of Margarine out of 6 contained Boric Preservative (66.0 per cent.), the highest being 0.36 and the lowest 0.24 per cent. of Boric Acid.”

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK.

I have repeatedly affirmed that the addition of preservatives to milk is quite unnecessary. It has been demonstrated by tests, in properly conducted dairies, that milk properly cooled, to begin with, can be kept at a temperature of 60° Fr. for 42 hours without curdling on the application of heat, and even 48 hours before it tastes sour. The Local Government Board Departmental Committee on Food Preservatives, in their report have condemned the use of any preservative in milk. Their conclusions were circulated among all the milk vendors of the town. The result is interesting. None of the samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis in 1902 were found to be adulterated with chemicals. This reform has been brought about without prosecutions, and in spite of the declarations of interested parties that it was necessary to add preservatives to milk which was to be sent by rail any considerable distance.

MILK SUPPLY.

The conditions and practices obtaining in dairies generally in respect to Hygiene are undoubtedly disgusting when considered in detail; and towns are generally dependent upon the country for their milk supplies, and are consequently practically helpless in the matter in spite of local Acts of Parliament. The proper supervision of dairies and cowsheds is therefore a national matter, and deserves as much consideration, if not more, than factories, workshops, and bakehouses, &c., which receive special attention from the Home Office Inspectors. It is a matter which naturally falls to the lot of the Board of Agriculture to see that our milk supplies are under proper supervision. I have collected information recently as to the sources, as far as possible, of the milk supply of the town. The following summary is both interesting and instructive:—

Of the estimated quantity sold daily in town, namely 3,653 gallons, about 900 gallons are obtained from cows within the Borough, 1,890 gallons are brought in by cart, and 858 gallons arrive by rail. Over 75 per cent. of the milk comes from districts over which the Town Council have no control.

The places from which milk arrive by rail include the following:—Awre Junction, Newnham, Tidenham, Berkeley, Berkeley Road, and Bristol, in Gloucestershire; Brent Knoll, Highbridge, Coggesbury, Frome, Pensford, Axbridge, Weston-Super-Mare and Bridge-water, in Somerset; Edington Junction, in Wiltshire; Chepstow, Portskewett, Llandenny, Llanwern, Magor, Pontnewydd, Severn Tunnel Junction, and Usk, in Monmouthshire. Milk is also brought in by cart from all the rural districts surrounding the town for a radius of half-a-dozen miles.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of bedding, and all heavy and unwashable articles, has been done in the Washington-Lyon apparatus at Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Formalin fumigation or spraying has been used for room disinfection, combined with the washing of floors, paint work, &c., with disinfectant fluid (Jeyes or Izal).

Six hundred and eighty-two houses were disinfected, and 9,483 articles were disinfected at the Hospital by steam.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are three Private Slaughter-houses, in addition to the Public one. One thousand and fifty-two visits were made to these premises for the inspection of meat, and supervision of the premises during the year. Ninety-one visits were also made to the Cold Storage premises in Shaftesbury Street.

Whenever any meat or other article of food was suspected to be unwholesome or diseased the matter was immediately reported to me for further examination. As a result a large quantity of meat, &c., was condemned and destroyed (*vide* table).

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the want of control exercised over Slaughter-houses in the rural districts around Newport, where a considerable amount of the meat sold in town, at the Market, and even shops, is slaughtered. There is no change in this respect.

INSPECTION OF FOOD, &c.

TABLE SHEWING THE DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY SEIZED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Date,	Where Seized.	Description of Article.	Disease or Other Cause.	Weight in lbs.	Whether Prepared, Deposited, or Exposed for Sale.	Remarks.
Jan. 8	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Beef ..	Decomposed	440	Prepared	Signed Form
" 8	do. do.	Liver, &c., of 2 Sheep	Tuberculosis	20	do.	do.
" 8	do. do.	Liver, &c., of Cow ..	do.	16	do.	do.
" 13	do. do.	Carcase of Mutton ...	Suffocation ...	80	do.	do.
" 13	Private Slaughter House	Liver, &c., of Cow ...	Tuberculosis	30	do.	do.
" 13	do. do.	Carcase of Bull	Renal Disease	490	do.	do.
" 28	Public Slaughter House	Liver, &c. of Cow ...	Inflammation	42	do.	do.
" 28	do. do.	do. do.	Tuberculosis	49	do.	do.
" 28	do. do.	Carcase of Pig	Suffocation ..	96	do.	do.
" 29	do. do.	Liver, &c., of Cow ...	Tuberculosis	68	do.	do.
" 30	do. do.	do. do.	Inflammation	69	do.	do.
" 30	o. do.	Carcase of Calf	Renal Disease	76	do.	do.
Feb. 6	do. do.	Liver, &c., of Cow ...	Tuberculosis	60	do.	do.
" 6	do. do.	do. do.	Inflammation	54	do.	do.
" 10	do. do.	Carcase of Pig	do.	69	do.	do.
" 26	do. do.	Liver, &c., of Bullock	Tuberculosis	62	do.	do.
" 26	do. do.	do. do.	Inflammation	54	do.	do.
March 1	Public Street ...	Bananas ...	Decomposed	120	Exposed for Sale	Cautioned
" 1	Stores ...	do. ...	do.	250	Deposited	do.
" 14	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton ...	Suffocation ..	60	Prepared	Signed Form
" 14	do. do.	do. do.	Tuberculosis	58	do.	do.
" 19	do. do.	Carcase of Calf	Decomposed	180	do.	Fined £3
" 19	do. do.	Liver of Cow, &c.	Tuberculosis	24	do.	Signed Form
" 19	do. do.	Liver of Bullock, &c.	Abscess ...	28	do.	do.
" 19	Private Slaughter House	Liver of Cow, &c.	do.	16	do.	do.
April 2	114 Commercial Road ..	Salt Beef ...	Decomposed	200	Deposited	do.
" 2	81 Commercial Road ..	do. ...	do.	48	do.	do.
" 2	163 Commercial Road ...	Salt Mutton ...	do.	40	do.	do.
" 4	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton ...	Suffocation ..	68	Prepared	do.
" 4	do. do.	do. do.	do.	56	do.	do.
" 4	do. do.	Forequarter of Mutton	Bruised ...	50	do.	do.
" 5	do. do.	Leg of Mutton	Bruised ..	14	do.	do.
" 14	Private Slaughter House	Liver, &c., of Cow ...	Abscess ..	26	do.	do.
" 18	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton ...	Suffocation ...	65	do.	do.
" 28	Ice Stores ...	14 Fowls	Decomposed	62	do.	do.
" 28	do. ...	Carcase of Mutton ...	do.	72	do.	do.
" 28	do. ...	Pieces of Mutton ..	do.	224	do.	do.
" 28	do. ...	Pieces of Beef ..	do.	448	do.	do.
" 28	do. ...	Pieces of Pork	do.	160	do.	do.
" 29	do. ...	16 Pigs' Heads	do.	100	do.	do.
" 29	do. ...	Pieces of Beef...	do.	156	do.	do.
" 29	do. ...	Beef Fat	do.	242	do.	do.
May 1	Shop, Chepstow Road ..	3 Pieces of Beef	do.	45	do.	do.
" 7	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	Tuberculosis	40	do.	do.
" 7	do. do.	Liver, &c., of Bullock	do.	16	do.	do.
" 14	Ice Stores ...	4 Livers	Decomposed	49	do.	do.
" 14	G.W.R. Station ...	Carcase of Lamb	Inflammation	40	do.	do.
" 16	Public Slaughter House	Beef ...	do.	80	do.	do.
" 28	76 Commercial Road ...	Hindquarter of Beef ...	Emaciated ...	150	do.	do.
" 30	Public Slaughter House	Liver, &c., of Cow ...	Abscess ..	16	do.	do.
June 7	G.W.R. Station ...	1 Kit of Crabs...	Decomposed	200	do.	do.
" 13	Shop, Commercial Road	Pig's Feet	do.	30	do.	do.
" 13	Shop, Commercial Road	Cooked Pork	do.	16	do.	do.
" 14	Provision Market	Basket of Raddishes	do.	68	do.	do.
" 18	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Cow	Milk Fever ...	580	do.	do.
" 20	Ice Stores ...	Hindquarter of Beef ...	Decomposed	160	do.	do.
" 20	Public Slaughter House	Liver, &c., of Cow ...	Tuberculosis	24	do.	do.
" 20	do. do.	Liver, &c., of Bullock	Abscess ...	28	do.	do.
" 20	Private Slaughter House	Beef ...	Bruised ...	58	do.	do.
" 30	Shop, Commercial Road	106 Pieces of Beef	Decomposed	1140	do.	Fined £20
" 30	G.W.R. Station ...	2 Hindquarters of Beef	do.	600	do.	Signed Form
" 30	do. ...	4 Carcases of Mutton	do.	240	do.	do.
" 30	do. ...	½ Carcase and 2 Legs of Mutton	do.	62	do.	do.
July 2	Shop, Alexandra Road...	9 Pieces of Bacon	do.	54	do.	do.
" 5	Ice Stores, Commercial Road	Carcase of Veal	Inflammation	66	do.	do.
" 7	G.W.R. Station ...	5 Boxes of Fish	Decomposed	2800	do.	do.
" 8	do. ...	2 Kits of Fish ...	do.	560	do.	do.
" 9	Private Slaughter House	Liver, &c., of Cow	Abscess ...	26	do.	do.
" 9	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	Suffocated ...	74	do.	do.
" 11	G.W.R. Station ...	Beef ..	Decomposed	1000	do.	do.
" 11	do. ...	Mutton...	do.	560	do.	do.
" 23	Shop, Corporation Road	Salt Beef	do.	80	do.	do.
" 26	Provision Market	Bananas	do.	100	do.	do.
" 29	Ice Stores	40 Pieces of Beef	do.	124	do.	do.
" 29	do. ...	14 Pieces of Mutton	do.	98	do.	do.

Date.	Where Seized.	Description of Article.	Disease or Other Cause.	Weight in lbs.	Whether Prepared, Deposited, or Exposed for Sale.	Remarks.
" 29	Ice Stores	14 Fowls	Decomposed	68	Prepared	Signed Form
" 29	do.	12 Rabbits	do.	40	do.	do.
" 29	do.	Beef	do.	74	do.	do.
Aug. 6	G.W.R. Station	1 Box of Fish	do.	176	do.	do.
" 18	do.	6 do.	do.	1026	do.	do.
" 21	do.	2 do.	do.	252	do.	do.
" 22	Public Slaughter House	3 Sheep's Plucks	Tuberculosis	40	do.	do.
" 25	Ice Stores	7 Boxes of Fish	Decomposed	1197	do.	do.
" 28	Public Slaughter House	Bullock's Liver, &c.	Abscess ...	18	do.	do.
" 28	do. do.	3 Sheep's Plucks	Tuberculosis	38	do.	do.
" 28	do. do.	Leg of Veal	Bruised ...	24	do.	do.
" 29	do. do.	Chest and Organs of a Pig	Inflammation	50	do.	do.
" 29	do. do.	4 Sheep's Plucks	do.	24	do.	do.
Sept. 3	Ice Stores	Beef	Decomposed	218	do.	do.
" 3	do.	Mutton	do.	150	do.	do.
" 3	do.	Side of Pork	do.	100	do.	do.
" 3	do.	Salt Beef	do.	70	do.	do.
" 3	do.	8 Rabbits	do.	29	do.	do.
" 3	do.	12 Fowls	do.	49	do.	do.
" 3	do.	1 Turkey	do.	12	do.	do.
" 3	G.W.R. Station	1 Kit of Fish	do.	160	do.	do.
" 5	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Beef	Tuberculosis	380	do.	do.
" 12	Shop, Clarence Place	2 Legs of Mutton	Decomposed	14	do.	do.
" 12	Shop, Corporation Road	Pieces of Mutton	do.	36	do.	do.
" 19	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Beef	Emaciated ...	450	do.	do.
" 19	do. do.	Organs of Cow	Tuberculosis	80	do.	do.
Oct. 8	do. do.	Carcase of Beef	do.	530	do.	do.
" 8	do. do.	do. do.	do.	430	do.	do.
" 10	Stores, Pugsley Street	Salt Cod Fish	Decomposed	1680	do.	do.
" 10	Stores, Dock Street	do.	do.	1792	do.	do.
" 17	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Beef	Emaciated ...	345	do.	do.
" 23	do. do.	do. do.	Milk Fever ...	500	do.	do.
" 29	do. do.	do. do.	Tuberculosis	580	do.	do.
Nov. 10	do. do.	do. do.	Milk Fever ...	560	do.	do.
" 12	do. do.	Part of Forequarter of a Cow	Tuberculosis	120	do.	do.
" 25	Private Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	do.	60	do.	do.
" 26	Ice Stores	1 Side of Bacon	Decomposed	66	do.	do.
" 26	do.	Bullocks' Offal	do.	405	do.	do.
" 26	do.	Pieces of Mutton	do.	160	do.	do.
" 26	do.	9 Pieces of Salt Beef	do.	64	do.	do.
Dec. 3	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Beef	Accident ...	464	do.	do.
" 3	do. do.	Part of Forequarters of a Cow	Tuberculosis	124	do.	do.
" 8	do. do.	Bullock's Liver, &c.	Abscess ...	36	do.	do.
" 22	do. do.	Part of a Pig	Inflammation	59	do.	do.

TOTALS.—Beef and Veal, 12,541 lbs. (15 whole carcasses); Mutton and Lamb, 2,420 lbs. (15 whole carcasses); Pork, 800 lbs. (2 whole carcasses); Fish, 9,843 lbs.; Poultry, 191 lbs.; Game, 96 lbs.; Fruit, 470 lbs.; Vegetables, 68 lbs.—Grand total, 26,402 lbs.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Owing to the expiration of the leases of a large number of the old houses in town, particularly in Pillgwenlly district, these are being rapidly replaced by better houses fitted with modern sanitary conveniences. The courts are gradually being got rid of in this way, and the open spaces around houses have increased.

The new houses, in respect of numbers, which are being erected are quite sufficient for the increase of population, but there is still a deficiency in the number of cottages suitable for small families and at a smaller rental than obtains in most parts of the town. It is most desirable that these should be built as far out from the centre of the town as possible. The Corporation will have an opportunity of encouraging this shortly by providing a cheap and rapid electric tram service to all outlying parts of the town.

SUPERVISION OVER ERECTION OF NEW DWELLINGS.—As all plans for dwellings, and the supervision of the erection of these dwellings are under the control of the Works Committee, the Sanitary Committee have no voice in the matter until the drainage becomes defective. It is highly desirable that the Works Committee should insist on all new drains being tested by the water test. A considerable number of comparatively new drains are continually being reported to the Inspectors as defective or choked. Drains which will not stand the water test will naturally saturate the grounds around them when they become choked, or even without that complication; besides, a considerable portion of the time of your Inspectors is taken up in this way with defects which should not have occurred.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—This subject was referred to in my Report for 1898. Street sewers, gullies, etc., found in a defective condition, or which caused a nuisance, were reported to the Borough Engineer and were attended to. The branch sewers require periodical flushing in the lower parts of the town. I trust this matter will be taken up seriously as soon as the Wentwood water scheme is completed.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.—The water carriage system is in vogue in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in the outlying district of Lliswerry. A considerable proportion of the W.C.'s in the old streets are still hand flushed. There have been a large number of lease renewals in these streets; whenever this happens, Automatic Cisterns are fitted to W.C.'s. A considerable number also have been put in as a result of the inspection by the Staff of the Health Department. Unfortunately there is a water charge on all such cisterns; whereas no charge is made for water used for hand-flushing W.C.'s, although undoubtedly more water is frequently necessary in the latter case. This amounts to a tax on cleanliness, and considerably interferes with the adoption of Automatic Cisterns throughout the town.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—This is done by the public scavenger twice a week. No fixed dustbins are allowed.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.—Owing to the fact that the lands around Corporation Road and Malpas Road districts have been liable to floods, the Corporation have insisted upon raising the level of all streets to a minimum of 24·6 feet above Ordnance Datum. This does not apply to the lands enclosed by these streets which form the back yards and gardens of the houses. The soil is heavy and impervious clay, and no provision has as yet been made for the drainage of these enclosed spaces. Consequently the back yards, especially around Corporation road, are, after heavy rains, waterlogged. This amounts to a serious nuisance frequently, as large ditches of foul water charged with house refuse, &c., are in close proximity to a large number of houses. I have referred to this matter in previous reports. *It is therefore the duty of the Corporation to insist upon the proper drainage of the back yards and gardens in all new streets in these districts.*

WATER SUPPLY.

In my Annual Report for 1901 I referred in detail to our water supply, and drew attention to the necessity for filtering the new supply from Wentwood, which will soon be ready. After a further study of the subject, I feel sure that without it the new water supply will be of very doubtful quality, as the supply is "flood water," obtained mostly from agricultural land, which is out of the control of the Corporation.

Owing to the extension of the town, the advent of new industries, and the delay in completing the Wentwood scheme, the present supply had to be carefully husbanded during the summer months, and supplied intermittently to the inhabitants.

The Pantyreos water was cut off as follows :—

Jan. 1st to 3rd	...	from	...	6 p.m. to 7 a.m.
Jan. 4th to Nov. 15th	„	...	11 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
Nov. 16th to Dec. 8th	„	...	12 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
Dec. 9th to Dec. 13th	...		Continuous supply.	
Dec. 14th to Dec. 18th	„	...	12 p.m. to 6 p.m.	
Dec. 19th to Dec. 31st	...		Continuous supply.	

Ynis-y-fro water was cut off as follows :—

Jan. 1st to 3rd	...	from	...	6 p.m. to 7 a.m.
Jan. 4th to Mar. 31st	„	...	11 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
April 1st to July 20th	...		Continuous supply.	
July 21st to Nov. 15th	„	...	11 p.m. to 5 a.m.	
Nov. 16th to Nov. 25th	„	...	12 p.m. to 5 a.m.	
Nov. 26th to Dec. 31st	...		Continuous supply.	

The rainfall at Pant-yr-eos during 1902 was 47·0 inches.

„	„	Ynis-y-fro	„	„	33·53	„
„	„	Newchurch, nr. Wentwood	„	„	34·19	„

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

New duties devolve upon the Health Department under the 1901 Act, which came into force January 1st, 1902.

The Medical Officer of Health *shall*, in his Annual Report, report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces. Such Report shall include an account of the action taken under the Public Health Acts, as well as under the Factory and Workshop Act.

Including bakehouses, there are 658 such premises in Newport—762 inspections were made to these by the Staff during the year; 202 nuisances were discovered, necessitating the serving of 112 notices and 342 re-visits to see that the evils complained of were remedied.

The list of workshops &c., given below with the record of visits paid to them shows that the variety of premises requiring supervision is both large and varied.

Employers are required under the new Act to supply lists of “out workers” to the Health Department. These have been coming in gradually, and visits have been paid to such houses.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

I.—An underground bakehouse shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the passing of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

II.—After January 1st, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used unless certified by the District Council to be suitable for that purpose, and an underground bakehouse shall not be certified as suitable unless the District Council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects.

The previous Acts of Parliament have laid down the principle that *underground* bakehouses are not suitable for the purpose; but the 1901 Act lays the onus of condemning them upon District Councils. Fortunately at Newport there are only three which can be described as underground, and the alterations necessary to conform with the spirit of the Act and with the suggested requirements as laid down by the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, will not entail much expenditure of money.

GENERAL INSPECTION AND REGISTERED PREMISES.

The Department has the responsibility of looking after 997 such premises, viz.:—272 Milkshops, Dairies 6, Cowsheds 22, Common Lodging-houses 8, Seamen's Lodging-houses 26, Bakehouses 56, Workshops 602, and Slaughter-houses 5.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS TABLE, 1902.

CLASS.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Re-visits for supervision of work.	Number of Nuisances discovered.	Number of Notices served.
Art Needle Works	1	1	...	...	...
Bakehouses	56	173	30	40	29
Basket making	4	4	4	1	1
Bedding manufacturing	2	1	...	...	...
Blacksmithies	17	13	21	7	6
Blindmaking	2	1	...	...	...
Boatbuilding	1	1	...	...	...
Boot and Shoemaking	70	58	64	40	15
Bottling Stores	5	4	1	1	1
Brushmaking	1	1	...	...	...
Cabinet making and Upholstering	28	24	11	10	5
Carpentry and Joinery	42	42	31	18	12
Carriage building	11	15	5	4	2
Clogmaking	1	1	...	...	...
Coffin making	3	2	...	...	...
Coopers	2	1	...	...	...
Copper smithies	1	...	...	...	...
Corset making	1	1	...	...	...
Cutlery	1	1	...	...	...
Cycle building	23	17	...	3	3
Dentistry	7	6	...	...	...
Drapery upholstering	1	1	...	...	...
Dressmaking and Mantle making	113	81	54	3	3
Dyeing and Cleaning	1	1	...	...	...
Engraving (metal)	2	1	...	...	...
Engraving (wood)	1	1	...	...	...
Fish curing	2	2	...	...	...
Fish frying	2	3	1	7	3
Gas meter making	1	...	...	...	...
Hairdressing	42	64	2	1	1
Hurdle making	1	1	...	...	...
Knitting	2	1	...	...	...
Lath rendering	1	1	2	...	...
Laundries (hand)	1	2	13	8	1
Leather dressing	2	1	...	...	...
Marine Stores (rag sorting)	5	36	...	...	...
Mews	1	...	...	...	...
Millinery	31	28	31	6	2
Packing	1	1	...	...	...
Paper bag making	1	2	...	...	...
Pattern making	1	2	5	3	1
Photography	9	9	...	4	2
Picture framing and gilding	7	5	2	...	...
Plumbing	17	17	3	1	1
Potteries	1	1	...	...	...
Saddlery	9	10	...	1	1
Sailmaking	6	4	8	5	4
Sculptoring	6	6	...	...	...
Sewing (plain)	1	...	...	...	...
Sign writing	5	4	...	...	...
Stone dressing	6	5	8	1	1
Sugar boiling	8	4	1	1	1
Tailoring	72	78	35	19	9
Timber yards	1	1	3	2	1
Tin smithies	7	7	...	5	2
Umbrella making and repairing	8	7	...	...	...
Waggon building	2	...	...	...	...
Weighing machine repairing	2	2	...	...	...
Factories	...	6	7	11	5
TOTAL	658	762	342	202	112

From Inspector Jones' Report it will be seen that a large number of inspections have been made during the year. 18604 visits and re-visits were made in all by the Inspectors. 4118 of these were made to registered premises, 2668 to fever houses, 141 to public and private schools, 1154 to dwelling houses, 2401 to courts and passages, 4488 to butchers' shops, markets, stores, &c., 797 to lanes, stables, and 30 to gipsy vans and tents.

The work performed by the Staff of the Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the large amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving a large expenditure of money.

I have the honour to be, Gentleman,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1902.

WEEK ENDING.	MEAN READING OF BARO- METER.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					DEGREE OF HUMIDITY OF ATMOSPHERE (per cent.)	MEAN TEM- PERATURE OF THE EARTH, AT		RAIN- FALL IN INCHES.	REGISTERED SUNSHINE IN HOURS.	SUN ABOVE HORIZON IN HOURS.
		Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Daily Range.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		1 foot.	4 feet.				Allt-yr- yn Hospital
										H. M.		
Janry. 4th ..	29.671	50.7	43.4	7.3	47.7	47.3	97	42.6	44.2	2.14	5.45	54.58
" 11th ..	30.330	48.7	42.2	6.5	45.5	44.3	84	44.0	45.0	.59	4.23	56.13
" 18th ..	30.557	42.2	31.7	10.5	30.3	35.9	96	40.8	45.3	.11	5.19	57.50
" 25th ..	30.034	46.7	39.4	7.3	41.7	41.4	97.5	42.3	44.8	.24	5.38	60.00
Febry. 1st ..	30.812	40.8	30.7	10.1	35.7	34.4	88	39	44.6	.77	26.36	62.22
" 8th ..	29.820	35.4	29.3	6.1	32	31.6	94	36.5	43.4	.07	8.46	65.08
" 15th ..	29.909	37.1	23.8	13.3	28.8	28.1	86	35.2	42.3	.10	49.22	68.03
" 22nd ..	30.056	35.9	27.6	8.3	32	31.4	91	34.6	41.4	.02	7.02	71.06
March 1st ..	29.521	47.7	40.6	7.1	43.8	43.7	99	41.6	41.3	1.91	9.26	74.15
" 8th ..	30.004	51	35.6	15.4	40.5	39.7	94	43.3	43	.13	29.53	77.21
" 15th ..	29.967	51	42	9	46	44.3	87.5	45.7	44.1	.67	14.55	80.46
" 22nd ..	29.762	52.1	40.3	11.8	44.5	43.1	88	46.1	45	.54	28.37	84.00
" 28th ..	29.723	51.3	36.7	14.6	43.1	42.1	92	43.8	45.0	.78	22.28	87.10
April 5th ..	29.866	51.2	37.4	13.8	44.1	42.8	89	45.7	45.5	.80	18.04	90.24
" 12th ..	30.103	48.8	33.1	15.7	40.1	38	83	44	45.8	.00	47.32	93.32
" 19th ..	29.891	54.7	36.3	18.4	46.7	44.3	82	45.4	45.6	.60	44.07	96.43
" 26th ..	29.827	57.8	44.3	13.5	51.5	50	89	50	46.5	1.15	31.20	99.40
May 3rd ..	29.937	57	41.1	15.9	49.3	45.8	76	49.5	47.7	.15	57.37	102.46
" 10th ..	30.191	53.7	37.6	16.1	46.8	43	73	48.3	48	.17	63.52	105.31
" 17th ..	29.813	54.2	39.5	14.7	48.1	46.1	85	49.1	48.0	.45	36.32	108.11
" 24th ..	30.137	58.7	42.3	16.4	53	49.7	78.5	50.3	48.5	.25	60.23	110.25
" 31st ..	29.981	63.4	45.7	17.7	56.3	53.1	80	56.3	49.8	.56	43.50	112.32
June 7th ..	29.883	64.0	49.1	14.9	56.7	54.5	86	56.6	51.1	.69	32.27	114.08
" 14th ..	29.695	56.4	46.1	10.3	51.7	49.3	83	53.8	52	1.45	18.02	115.19
" 21st ..	29.813	60.7	48	12.7	53.7	51.4	84	51.8	53.9	.73	20.03	115.54
" 28th ..	30.160	72.4	53.3	19.1	65	60.4	75	60.3	52.5	.04	78.57	115.56
July 5th ..	30.123	70.1	53.7	16.4	62.5	58.3	72	63.1	54.8	.60	37.25	115.25
" 12th ..	30.079	70.9	50.8	20.1	61.8	57.8	77	62.8	56.3	.09	61.25	114.24
" 19th ..	30.070	74.1	49.4	24.7	66	58	60	65.5	57.5	.00	72.16	112.45
" 26th ..	29.870	64.8	50.1	14.7	58.5	54.1	74	60.6	58	1.00	26.25	110.45
Aug. 2nd ..	30.074	63.7	50.8	12.9	59.1	54.7	74	59.7	57.4	.46	26.32	108.32
" 9th ..	29.870	65.7	54.6	11.1	60	57.3	83.5	60.3	57.2	1.37	28.37	105.54
" 16th ..	30.093	65.2	50.8	14.4	57.7	55.5	86	58.8	57	.62	33.29	103.11
" 23rd ..	29.892	68.0	53.7	14.3	60.4	58	85	61.1	57.1	2.01	32.14	100.12
" 30th ..	29.878	67.8	49.5	18.3	59.3	56.3	82	59.8	57.4	.78	37.41	97.12
Sept. 6th ..	29.836	65	52.6	12.4	59.3	56.3	82	60.0	57.2	.51	33.38	94.04
" 13th ..	29.990	58.8	47.7	15.3	54.1	52.5	88	58.1	57.1	1.23	36.17	90.57
" 20th ..	30.059	61.4	47	14.4	53.7	50.5	78	55.2	56.5	.15	40.18	87.52
" 27th ..	30.196	64.6	47.3	17.3	54	52.7	91	55.5	55.8	1.04	33.25	84.40
Oct. 4th ..	30.127	56.8	42.3	14.5	49.1	46.8	83.5	52.3	55.0	.02	26.59	81.33
" 11th ..	29.768	52.1	46	6.1	49	48.3	94	50.2	53.6	1.68	7.04	78.08
" 18th ..	29.766	57.1	44.5	12.6	52.3	50	83	51.8	53	1.65	19.18	75.00
" 25th ..	30.193	57.4	43.6	13.8	50.8	49.5	91	50.5	52.7	.51	16.49	71.56
Nov. 1st ..	30.128	56.8	46.7	10.1	51	49.5	89	51.2	52.4	.24	12.16	68.52
" 8th ..	29.708	54.7	42.6	12.1	47.1	46.1	92	46.5	52	.55	14.09	65.57
" 15th ..	29.956	53.4	44.3	9.1	47.5	46.5	92	48.9	51.3	1.65	11.46	63.09
" 22nd ..	30.220	41.4	32.7	8.7	35.4	33.7	85	43	50.6	.01	10.07	60.42
" 29th ..	29.431	48.4	40.3	8.1	45.3	45.2	98	48.7	44.3	2.15	6.37	58.22
Dec. 6th ..	30.091	44.5	33.5	11	37.5	36.5	91	48.0	42.5	.99	9.04	56.40
" 13th ..	30.156	37.5	30.5	7	32.5	31.2	83	36.9	46.5	.27	6.50	55.23
" 20th ..	30.025	53.1	44.4	8.7	51.2	49	87	43.5	45.5	1.80	9.33	54.35
" 27th ..	30.362	51.7	45	6.7	46.9	45.2	86	45.5	46.2	.00	1.37	54.24
											36.49	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

May, 1903.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my annual report dealing with the work done by your Inspectors during the past year.

259 complaints of various kinds were received and duly attended to, compared with 245 last year. The result of the inspections made with respect to these complaints was that 474 nuisances were discovered, for the abatement of which 231 notices were served.

SYSTEMATIC HOUSE INSPECTION—662 houses have been inspected in this way, in comparison with 170 last year. 378 nuisances were discovered, and 168 notices served for their abatement. 492 re-visits were made to secure the proper completion of the work. The appointment of a Lady Health Visitor under the Medical Officer of Health has enabled us to pay more attention to this important branch of our duties.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ENQUIRIES.—1,689 enquiries have been made—612 more than last year. This number includes 865 enquiries into cases of Measles, 60 into Whooping Cough, 61 into Chicken Pox, 33 into deaths from Diarrhœa, 44 into deaths from Phthisis, and 73 into suspicious cases of Infectious Diseases. 338 re-visits were made, in order to see that the patients were kept isolated and for the supervision of drainage work.

324 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, 682 houses were disinfected (rooms, 832), and 9,483 articles were removed to Allt-yr-yn to be disinfected by steam. 36 houses where deaths from Consumption had occurred were disinfected. The time required for this work has greatly increased, as disinfection is now carried out periodically at all houses where Phthisical patients live—providing they are willing.

COURTS AND PASSAGES.—They have received a large amount of attention. 2,339 visits have been made to the houses therein, and 348 lime brushes have been lent for cleansing purposes. We have endeavoured to see that the tenants keep their houses clean by visiting them weekly. With regard to Moulders' Court, Shaftesbury Street, the houses there are in a very insanitary condition; it is almost impossible to keep them clean. Very soon the necessary steps will have to be taken to demolish the court. In two instances it was necessary to serve notices for overcrowding.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are eight on the Register, the same number as last year. They have been kept under constant supervision, and were nearly always found up to regulation mark. Four notices were served for the abatement of seven nuisances discovered. The requirements were carried out.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.—Owing to the increase of the work of your Urban Inspectors these licensed houses were handed over to the supervision of your Port Sanitary Inspectors in June. At that time there were 26 on the Register, and 168 visits had been paid to them.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The four we have were kept under constant supervision. 808 visits were made. The bye-laws are well respected, as you will judge from the fact that no nuisance for which it was necessary to serve a notice was discovered on them. One of the owners has now, under the Public Health Act, forfeited his right to use his premises as a slaughter house, inasmuch as he has not slaughtered there for twelve months. There are, therefore, only three on the Register now.

MILKSHOPS.—They number 272, 45 less than last year; 571 inspections were made of them. Their general condition is steadily improving from year to year; but there is still room for further improvement. More than half of the number on the Register are Retailers who sell only about half a gallon of milk a day for the convenience of their customers. 122 nuisances were discovered on these premises, including 8 dirty store rooms. 55 notices were served, and 248 re-visits were made in order to get the nuisances abated.

DAIRIES.—6 in number. They have received 110 visits, and their conditions was generally satisfactory, although it was necessary to serve four of them with a notice once during the year to clean their yards.

COWSHEDS.—They are 22 in number; 13 less than last year. The reason of this decrease is that the new Regulations require 800 cubic feet of air space for each cow during the time they are kept in all day, and 600 cubic feet per head when they are turned out part of the day; consequently some of the smaller and older sheds have ceased to be used for stabling cows. Also, owing to the enforcement of these more stringent Regulations, I am glad to say that the general condition of those on the Register is much better than it was a twelve months ago; but it still leaves much to be desired. 9 notices were served to abate 12 nuisances, the nature of which was accumulations of manure and dirty floors and walls. The nuisances were abated forthwith.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 56 of these premises, 4 of which are void. Several of the old ones that have been vacant for 3 or 4 years are now being used for other trade purposes. 173 inspections have been made to the occupied bakehouses; 40 nuisances were discovered, for the abatement of which 29 notices were served. Dirty walls and ceilings made up most of the nuisances; but one notice was served where the w.c. was in direct communication with the bakehouse. This bakehouse has been built only a few years, yet we had to put the owner to a great deal of expense owing to its not being built according to the Factory and Workshops Act. This bakehouse was passed by the Corporation.

WORKSHOPS (Exclusive of Bakehouses).—There are 602 on the Register, 87 more than last year; this number includes Workplaces and Domestic Workshops. By next year we hope to have them classified under their proper headings as defined in the Act of 1901. 589 inspections were made, as compared with 245 last year. The Health Visitor who visits the workshops were females are employed has helped to swell the number of inspections made. 162 nuisances were discovered, and 83 notices served to abate same; 312 re-visits were required to see the work properly carried out.

INSPECTION OF FOODS (MEAT).—In order to carry out the duties of the Public Health Act, 1895, and the Corporation Act, 1889, thoroughly, it is necessary to inspect the slaughter houses every day, and, towards the middle of each week, twice a day; to visit regularly all the butchers shops and stalls (of which there are about 106 in the town) because some of them sell meat that is slaughtered in the country, and has not been previously inspected; also to see the meat and poultry which is brought into the town by country folks on Saturdays and sold from house to house. The duties have not received the amount of attention they require, but a large number of visits have been made:—Butchers' Premises, 2492; Cattle Market, 52; Cold Storage Premises, 91; Public Slaughter House, 244; Private Slaughter Houses, 808; Total, 3687.

There were 16,021 lbs of meat, besides fish and fruit, seized, condemned, and destroyed during the year, a much larger quantity than in any previous year. 4,797 lbs. were seized on private premises. One person was summoned for having prepared for sale a quantity of decomposed meat; and another person for sending a diseased carcase into the town for sale. They were fined £20 and £3 respectively. In all other cases the owners of the meat signed the necessary form for its destruction. The rest of the meat destroyed—11,224 lbs.—was seized at the Public Slaughter-house, where there were 29,616 animals slaughtered during the year—beasts, 2,702; calves, 1,639; pigs, 7,371; sheep, 11,124; and lambs, 6,780, the approximate weight being 3,772,298 lbs.

FISH, ETC.—739 visits were made to premises where fish is sold and fried, and to fruit shops, besides 214 to the G.W.R. Station, where 5,174 lbs. of decomposed fish was seized and destroyed. In addition 4,669 lbs. of fish were seized at private stores, but as there was no concealment no proceedings were taken. 470 lbs. of bananas and 68 lbs. of raddishes were also seized and destroyed. It was not necessary to take any further action. The fried fish premises now come under the Factory and Workshops Act as work-places, so we are able to insist on greater cleanliness than heretofore. Their condition throughout the year was satisfactory.

573 visits were made to provision shops and 322 to the Market. The food stuffs appeared to be in good condition. No seizure was made throughout the year.

It will be seen from the summary that the total inspections and revisits made amounted to 18,604, compared with 15,564 in the previous year. 2,693 nuisances were discovered (2,073 for which notices were served and 620 discovered after the drains were opened), and 899 notices served. 159 drains were tested, of which 105 were found to be defective. In every case they were repaired or relaid in concrete. It was not necessary to prosecute a single person for not complying with the notice, and only 28 secondary notices were served, although a sum approximate to £2,268 had to be expended by the various owners in putting their properties in a sanitary condition. There is still much difficulty in getting owners to fix flushing cisterns to the closets in the poorer parts of the town owing to the heavy water rate, consequently we have been able to get only 64 fixed during the year.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED DURING THE YEAR FOR WHICH ABATEMENT NOTICES
HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

1	Accumulation or deposit of refuse injurious to health	...	...	...	67
2	" of manure	...	...	...	50
3	Animals kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	12
4	Ashpit so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	2
5	" improperly constructed	...	...	...	2
6	" placed in an improper position	...	...	...	2
7	Area in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	6
8	" undrained	...	...	...	2
9	" drain defective	...	...	...	5
10	" drain improperly trapped	...	...	...	4
11	Basement of house in a dirty condition	...	...	...	6
12	" " floor improperly paved	...	...	...	9
13	" " drain defective	...	...	...	11
14	" " " trap broken	...	...	...	2
15	" " " fitted with a defective "iron lip" or "bell" trap	...	...	...	10
16	Bath waste pipe connected directly with soil pipe	...	...	...	7
17	" " improperly trapped	...	...	...	1
18	" " untrapped	...	...	...	2
19	" " discharging over a defective trap	...	...	...	14
20	Bakehouse walls and ceiling in a dirty condition	...	...	...	21
21	" floor in a dirty condition	...	...	...	11
22	" drain defective or improperly trapped	...	...	...	4
23	Cellar, stagnant water and filth	...	...	...	2
24	" drain defective	...	...	...	6
25	" " improperly trapped	...	...	...	4
26	Closet, choked	...	...	...	113
27	" pan broken	...	...	...	75
28	" " in a filthy condition	...	...	...	122
29	" syphon broken	...	...	...	36
30	" " improperly fixed	...	...	...	5
31	" " box " in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	99
32	" " container " so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	6
33	" " long hopper " so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	100
34	" without flushing apparatus	...	...	...	89
35	" not ventilated	...	...	...	3
36	" roof dilapidated condition	...	...	...	16
37	" placed in an improper position inside house	...	...	...	1
38	" no accommodation	...	...	...	28
39	Cistern to W.C., overflow pipe discharging into closet pan under seat	...	...	...	1
40	" " out of repair	...	...	...	14

41	Cistern to w.c. supply pipe improperly connected into closet pan ..	...	1
42	" " " too small to emit an efficient flush to closet	...	6
43	" for storage of rainwater so foul as to be a nuisance	...	3
44	" " " overflow pipe connected directly with drain	...	3
45	" " " improperly covered	...	2
46	Cesspool so foul as to be a nuisance	...	4
47	Drain, stone or brick, so defective as to be a nuisance, and injurious to health	...	44
48	" choked so as to be a nuisance	...	113
49	" under house improperly laid, joints open, and not covered with concrete	...	20
50	" branch with square junction to main drain	...	11
51	" not disconnected from sewer	...	6
52	" not properly ventilated	...	24
53	" in yard fitted with defective " bell " trap	...	10
54	" " " " " iron lip "	...	326
55	" " open, sewer gas escaping	...	63
56	" " trap broken	...	31
57	" " untrapped	...	14
58	Floor of kitchen in a dilapidated condition	...	20
59	" scullery " "	...	10
60	" closet " "	...	22
61	" stable in a filthy and dilapidated condition	...	16
62	House or room so overcrowded as to be a nuisance and injurious to health	...	5
63	" in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance	...	216
64	" in such a dilapidated condition as to be a nuisance	...	34
65	" without a proper supply of water	...	4
66	Lavatory waste pipe connected directly with drain	...	14
67	" " untrapped	...	2
68	" " discharging over defective trap	...	16
69	Manure pit so foul as to be a nuisance	...	20
70	" placed in an improper position	...	1
71	" with no drain to carry off liquid	...	13
72	Rain conductor connected directly with drain and terminating near window	...	79
73	" " choked and causing the wall of house to be damp	...	18
74	Soil pipe, cased in wall and going down through china pantry, defective	...	10
75	" stoneware glazed, joints open, sewer gas escaping	...	4
76	" placed in an improper position	...	4
77	" not ventilated	...	10
78	" ventilator acting as a rain conductor and terminating near window	...	6
79	" improperly ventilated	...	14
80	" trapped at the foot	...	2
81	" discharging into a pit and not properly connected with drain	...	8
82	Slop sink waste pipe connected directly with drain	...	95
83	" " discharging into a pit underneath trough	...	14
84	" " discharging over a defective trap	...	84
85	" " pipe not properly connected with trough	...	14
86	" placed in an improper position	...	10
87	" trough so foul as to be a nuisance	...	9
88	Urinal in such a filthy condition as to become a nuisance	...	32
89	" without a proper supply of water for cleansing	...	32
90	" placed in an improper position	...	4
91	" improperly constructed	...	4
92	Yard unpaved	...	16
93	" improperly paved	...	11
94	" undrained	...	4
95	" drain improperly laid	...	96
96	" " gulley trap with defective connection	...	12
97	" " in a filthy condition	...	18
Total Number of Nuisances			2693

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

	Number on Register.	Number of Visits.	Number of Re-visits for Supervision of Work.	Number of Nuisances Discovered, for which Notices were served.	Number of Notices Served.
REGISTERED PREMISES—					
Common Lodging Houses ...	8	503	20	7	4
Seamen's Lodging Houses (until June 1st, 1902)	26	168	.....	10	6
Cowsheds ...	22	333	4	12	9
Public Slaughter House ...	1	244	.....	.....	.....
Private Slaughter Houses ...	4	808	3	...	...
Dairies ...	56	173	30	40	29
Milkshops ...	6	110	2	7	4
Bakehouses ...	272	571	248	122	55
Workshops, Workplaces and Factories ...	602	589	312	162	83
Total ...	997	3499	619	360	190
OTHER PREMISES—					
Private Houses ...	...	725	2187	848	359
Ditto (Systematic Inspection) ...	...	662	492	378	168
Ditto (Courts and Passages) ...	...	2339	62	19	9
Schools (Public and Private) ...	...	52	1	49	3
Stables (Not Workplaces) ...	...	120	21	26	17
Vans and Tents ...	...	466	12	.....	.....
Clayponds ...	...	49	.....	.....	.....
Back Lanes ...	...	125	4	20	17
Infectious Disease Inquiries ...	...	1689	979	369	132
Smoke Observations ...	...	13	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	6240	3758	1709	705
INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, etc.—					
Butchers' Premises ...	...	2492	4	3	3
Provision Shops ...	...	573	.....	.....	.....
Provision Market... ..	...	322	.....	...	.....
Cattle Market ...	...	52	...	.....	.....
Cold Storage Premises ...	...	91	.....	.....	...
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	...	739	1	1	1
G.W.R. Station ...	...	214	...	...	.....
Total ..	..	4483	5	4	4
Grand Total ...	...	14222	4382	2073	889

Number of Complaints Received ...	...	259
Number of Drains Tested ...	...	159
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital ...	...	324
Number of Houses Disinfected ...	...	682
Number of Articles Disinfected ...	...	9483

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Inspector of Nuisances.

With the Medical Officer of Health's Compliments.

Newport Port Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1902.

BY

J. HOWARD-JONES, M.D, D.Sc., C.M.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



NEWPORT:

W. JONES, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER, 159 COMMERCIAL STREET.

County Borough of Newport.

SANITARY AND PORT SANITARY COMMITTEE:

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MORGAN.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. C. PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. H. DUNN).	COUNCILLOR PARFITT.
ALDERMAN DAVIS.	„ MCGINN.
COUNCILLOR LINTON.	„ SUTTON.
„ WILKINSON.	„ HERBERT.
„ GUY.	„ MOXON.

COUNCILLOR DAVIES.

Clerk to Port Sanitary Authority :

ALBERT AUGUSTUS NEWMAN.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. HOWARD-JONES, M.D., D.Sc.

Port Sanitary Inspector :

THOMAS ROBERTS.

Assistant Inspector :

W. JENKINS.

Caretaker at Port Sanitary Hospital at Mendalgief :

E. A. WALKER.

NEWPORT PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT,

MARCH, 1903.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE NEWPORT PORT SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1902. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board which prescribe with regard to the Medical Officer of Health.

“That he shall prepare an annual report, to be made to the end of December in each year, comprising tabular statements (so far as he shall have been able to obtain the necessary information) of the sickness and mortality of persons on ship-board within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and vessels, and a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease. The report shall also contain an account of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to conditions dangerous or injurious to health, and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and vessels that the Port Sanitary Authority has power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have been so required and taken in respect of the same during the year.”

The Port was permanently constituted a Port Sanitary District by the Local Government Board, May 9th, 1883.

I.—Constitution of Port Sanitary Authority :—

“The Port Sanitary Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Newport, acting by the Council.” It discharges Port functions in waters abutting upon the Magor and St. Mellons Rural Sanitary Districts, in addition to the Newport Urban Sanitary Districts.

II.—Limits of Jurisdiction :—

“The whole of the Port of Newport (Order May 9th, 1883) by the Treasury Warrant dated Dec. 20th, 1847, the limits of the Port of Newport are defined as commencing at Redwick Pill, in the County of Monmouth, being the Western Extremity of the Port of Chepstow, and continues along the coast of the said County to the River Rumney,” and Seaward to the middle of the Severn.

III.—Riparian Districts included (wholly or in part) in the Port Sanitary District :—

County Borough of Newport.

Magor Parish Council District. Parishes :—Nash, Goldcliff, and Redwick.

St. Mellons Council District. Parishes :—St. Brides, Peterstone, and Rumney.

IV.—Apportionment of Expenses :—

The Urban Sanitary Authority contributes according to the rateable value of its district, and the Rural Sanitary Authorities contribute according to the rateable value of their riparian parishes.

The proportions contributed by the various Riparian Authorities towards expenses incurred by the Port Sanitary Authority are as follows :—

County Borough of Newport	...	90·24 per cent.
Magor Rural District Council	...	} 9·76 „
St. Mellons District Council	...	

TABLE I.

Showing Trade of the Port for a period of 32 years. (Figures kindly supplied to me by the Secretary of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, except those marked *, which are kindly supplied by H.M. Customs).

FOREIGN.				FOREIGN.			
Year.	Tons Entered.		Tons Cleared.	Year.	Tons Entered.		Tons Cleared.
1871	...	156,441	412,043	1893	...	752,901	1,086,027
1872	...	155,855	365,127	1894	...	933,585	1,450,066
1873	...	151,745	297,492	1895	...	871,886	1,374,237
1874	..	197,351	332,333	1896	...	924,593	1,461,082
1875	...	118,603	271,765	*1897	...	1,156,793	1,722,347
1876	...	271,025	431,140	*1898	...	719,500	1,116,529
1877	...	394,698	506,216	*1899	...	1,282,073	1,816,978
1878	...	419,691	642,294	*1900	...	1,214,788	1,660,317
1879	...	470,186	713,528	*1901	...	971,953	1,517,118
1880	...	711,249	909,723	*1902	...	1,005,431	1,643,422
1881	...	635,777	892,169	COASTWISE.			
1882	...	734,264	1,080,919				
1883	..	812,673	1,148,545	1876	...	287,816	483,476
1884	...	869,960	1,213,988	1886	..	258,285	742,818
1885	...	847,574	1,189,865	1896	...	1,384,049	797,223
1886	...	885,331	1,279,131	*1897	..	1,355,320	842,819
1887	...	956,197	1,534,668	*1898	...	973,372	608,373
1888	...	962,329	1,469,403	*1899	...	1,275,505	785,407
1889	...	945,471	1,422,712	*1900	...	1,087,232	654,637
1890	...	920,560	1,316,430	*1901	...	1,195,797	660,388
1891	...	736,145	1,101,318	*1902	...	1,291,837	715,379
1892	..	754,073	1,109,980				

The total number of vessels which entered the Port during 1892 was 6,356, and their tonnage amounted to 2,297,268, compared with 7,130 vessels and a tonnage of 2,167,750 during 1901.

The total volume of trade of Newport for the year 1902 amounted to 5,359,427 tons, made up as follows :—

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Imports in tons (Coastwise and Foreign)	998,221	870,868	1,020,942	1,211,864	723,878	1,203,796
Exports do. (including bunkers)	4,361,206	4,124,585	4,273,656	4,663,953	2,861,125	4,468,629
Total	5,359,427	4,995,453	5,294,598	5,875,817	3,585,003	5,672,425

TABLE II.

List of Vessels inspected under the Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague Order (1896) of the
Local Government Board.

Date	Name of Vessel.	Nationality	Where from	Where Inspected	Action taken and Remarks.	
Jan. 3rd	Barque Uniao	Portugese	Oporto	Alexandra Dock	All well on board	
" 7th	s/s Calchas	British	China via London	do.	All well on board	
" 8th	s/s Dunearn	British	India via London	do.	Rats destroyed by fumigation	
" 9th	s/s City of Athens					
" 28th	s/s Tweed	British	Glasgow	Burton's Wharf	All well on board	
" "	s/s Snipe	British	Liverpool	do.		
" 30th	s/s City of Perth	British	Calcutta via London	Alexandra Dock	do.	do.
Feb. 8th	s/s Orbo	British	Liverpool	do.	do.	do.
" "	s/s Goolistan	British	Persian Gulf via London	do.	do.	do.
" 10th	s/s Snipe	British	Liverpool	Burton's Wharf	do.	do.
" 11th	s/s Medway	British	Glasgow	do.	do.	do.
" 17th	s/s Huron	British	Alexandria via London	Alexandra Dock	do.	do.
" 18th	s/s Ulen Nost	German	Oporto	do.	do.	do.
" 22nd	schooner Mary Owen	British	Oporto	Old Dock	do.	do.
" 25th	s/s Ettrick	British	Glasgow	Burton's Wharf	do.	do.
" "	s/s Snipe	British	Liverpool	do.	do.	do.
" "	s/s Patria	Portugese	Oporto via Liverpool	Alexandra Dock	do.	do.
" 28th	s/s Clan MacPherson	British	Madras Coast via Havre & London	do.	do.	do.
Mar. 3rd	s/s Canganian	British	Oporto	do.	do.	do.
" 10th	s/s Hambleton	British	Bombay via Antwerp	do.	do.	do.
" 11th	s/s Medway	British	Glasgow	Burton's Wharf	do.	do.
" "	s/s Marquis of Bute	British	Liverpool	do.	do.	do.
" "	s/s Vauxhall Bridge	British	Calcutta via Dundee	Alexandra Dock	do.	do.
" 15th	s/s Clan Mac Allister	British	Bombay via London	do.	do.	do.
" 18th	s/s Clan Lamont	British	Madras Coast via Havre & London	do.	do.	do.
" 20th	s/s Italia	British	Alexandria via Dunkirk and London	do.	do.	do.
" 24th	s/s Ettrick	British	Glasgow	Burton's Wharf	do.	do.
" "	s/s Snipe	British	Liverpool	do.	do.	do.
April 2nd	Barque Formegosa	Portugese	Oporto	Old Dock	do.	do.
" 12th	s/s Daghistan	British	Bombay, Aden, Suez, Port Said, & Dunkirk	Alexandra Dock	do.	do.
" 14th	Barque Venturosa	Portugese	Oporto	Old Dock	do.	do.
" 24th	schooner Minerva	British	Oporto	do.	do.	do.
" 28th	s/s City of Benares	British	Calcutta via London	Alexandra Dock	do.	do.
" 29th	s/s Sharistan	British	Karachi via Antwerp	do.	do.	do.
" "	s/s Muristan	British	Persian Gulf via London	do.	do.	do.
" "	s/s Skidby	British	Burmah via Amsterdam	do.	do.	do.
May 12th	s/s Lesbury	British	Rosario via Cardiff	do.	do.	do.
" 13th	s/s Westminster Bridge	British	Bombay via London	do.	do.	do.
" 26th	s/s Tydens	British	China via Liverpool	do.	do.	do.

TABLE II.—Continued.

Date	Name of Vessel.	Nationality	Where from	Where Inspected	Action taken and Remarks.
June 6th	s/s Dinotter	British	Bombay, Port Said, via Dunkirk	Alexandra Dock	All well
„ 13th	s/s Atlas	British	China & Japan via Nantes	do.	do.
„ 17th	barque Robin	British	Oporto	Old Dock	do.
„ 25th	s/s Istrar	British	Bombay via Antwerp	Alexandra Dock	do.
July 15th	s/s Afghanistan	British	Persian Gulf via London	do.	do.
Aug. 2nd	s/s Elswick Manor	British	Bombay, Port Said, via Dunkirk	do.	do.
„ 4th	s/s Umbilo	British	Cape Town	do.	do.
„ 5th	s/s Hardwick Hall	British	Calcutta via Dunkirk	do.	do.
„ 8th	s/s Daghistan	British	Bombay via Dunkirk	do.	do.
„ 9th	s/s Agenoria	British	Burmah via Antwerp	do.	Had sickness during the voyage; on arriving all were well. Fresh water tanks emptied & cleansed and addresses of crew forwarded
Sept. 25th	s/s Cromwell	British	Bombay via Hull	do.	All well.
„ 29th	s/s Oswestry Grange	British	Cape Town via Southampton and Cardiff	do.	do.
Oct. 1st	s/s Invermark	British	Rangoon via Liverpool	do.	do.
Nov. 4th	s/s Claverdale	British	Manila via Nantes	do.	do.
„ 24th	s/s Den of Airlie	British	Indian Coast via Glasgow	do.	no.
Dec. 15th	s/s Umbilo	British	Mossel Bay, South Africa	Tredegar Dry Dock	Addresses forwarded
„ 22nd	s/s Thomas Wayman	British	Santos via Havre	Alexandra Dock	All well

TABLE III.

Shewing list of Vessels visited daily during their stay in port, owing to having disease on board of a non-infectious nature. The patients were visited by medical practitioners employed by the masters of vessels.

Date.	Nationality.	Where from	Name of Vessel.	No. of Sick.
Jan. 21st	German	Hamburg	s/s Marseille	3rd Engineer, afterwards removed to Infirmary, also Chief Mate, suffering from a cold
" 23rd	British	Rouen	s/s Ethel	1 Fireman, rheumatism
" 28th	British	Havre	s/s Idar	4 Lascars ill
" 29th	British	Hull	s/s Philea	Boatswain ill
" 30th	Danish	Bordeaux	s/s Trivia	1 Sailor, accident
Feb. 7th	German	Hamburg	s/s Amaefi	1 Sailor, specific disease
" 8th	Russian	Dunkirk	s/s Lenia	1 Fireman, medically treated at Infirmary
" 15th	British	Rotterdam	s/s Berchtor	1 Fireman, cold
" 21st	British	Sharpness	s/s Shelley	Captain, ædema of legs
" "	Belgian	Antwerp	s/s Cap Tarifa	Donkeyman, afterwards removed to Infirmary
" 27th	Norweigan	Risor	barque Stanley	2nd Mate, wound in leg
Mar. 11th	British	London	s/s Hambleton	1 Sailor ill
" "	British	Dundee	s/s Vauxhall Bridge	1 Sailor ill
" 15th	Dutch	Antwerp	s/s Omsk	1 Sailor ill
" 18th	British	London	s/s Clan MacAllister	3 Coolies, accidents
" 20th	Dutch	Rotterdam	s/s St. Erick II.	Boatswain and 1 Boy, diarrhœa
" "	British	London	s/s Italian	1 Sailor, feverish cold
" "	British	Rouen	s/s Argus	2nd Mate, cold
" "	British	Poti	s/s Ethelburga	1 Apprentice, cold
" 31st	Italian	Muros	s/s Guiseppe Fazo	1 Fireman ill
" "	Belgian	Antwerp	s/s Liégé	Donkeyman, influenza
Apl. 15th	French	Rouen	schooner Jeannie	Captain, cold
May 5th	Norweigan	Arunda	barque Emmanuel	1 Sailor, severe cold
" 7th	British	Cork	ketch Syren	1 Sailor ill, afterwards removed to Infirmary
" "	British	Bristol	schooner Agnes	Mate, accident to ankle
" 20th	British	Rotterdam	s/s Roda	1 Sailor, poisoned hand, and Cook wound in leg
" 22nd	British	Antwerp	s/s Crimdon	Chief Officer, rheumatism
June 2nd	British	Bordeaux	s/s Ville de Bayonne	1 Sailor ill, afterwards removed to Infirmary
" 7th	French	Cork	schooner Twin Brothers	Captain, cold
" "	British	Antwerp	s/s Borrowdale	1 Sailor, rheumatism
" 18th	Spanish	Antwerp	s/s Diciembre	1 Sailor and Boatswain, accident, afterwards removed to Infirmary
" 19th	French	Redon	brig Union	1 Sailor, sent back to France per s/s Coat Coal
" 21st	Norweigan	Arundal	barque Aeren	Chief Officer ill, removed to Infirmary, 30th

TABLE III.—Continued.

Date.	Nationality.	Where from.	Name of Vessel.	No. of Sick.
July 4th	Italian	Elba	s/s Angelino	2nd Engineer, accident
„ 7th	British	Rouen	s/s Glynn	Mess-room Steward ill, afterwards removed to Asylum
„ 15th	Greek	Rotterdam	s/s Aeon	1 Sailor, ulcerated leg
„ 16th	British	London	s/s Muristan	1 Sailor, rheumatism
„ „	Belgian	Antwerp	s/s Rhone	Carpenter, accident to leg
„ 23rd	Norwegian	Risor	barque Hohnan Kollan	2 Sailors, colds
Aug. 8th	British	Bilbao	s/s Ely Rise	Steward, accident to leg
„ „	British	Dunkirk	s/s Daghistan	1 Sailor ill
„ 18th	Norwegian	Risor	barque Hertha	1 Sailor, accident [acne
„ 23rd	British	Bilbao	s/s Tyneside	Apprentice, suffering from pustular
„ 25th	Norwegian	Arundal	barque Darby	Captain and 2nd Mate, colds, Captain removed to Infirmary
Sep. 13th	British	Hull	s/s Haddon Hall	1 Lascar ill
„ 23rd	British	Jersey	ketch Orange Blossom	Mate, ædema of feet
„ 24th	Swedish	Barrow	barque Insolda	1 Sailor, cold
„ „	Austrian	Liverpool	s/s Nador	Captain, afterwards removed ashore for operation
Oct. 1st	Norwegian	Christiania	barque Sonora	1 Sailor, cold
„ 7th	Russian	London	s/s Betty	1 Sailor, cold
„ „	German	Hamburg	s/s Messenia	1 Fireman, sore throat
„ 9th	Swedish	Sweden	barque Luke Bruce	Captain's child, cold
„ 14th	British	London via Bristol	s/s Gervase	Chief Engineer, feverish cold
„ 27th	Spanish	Bilbao	s/s Marzo	Captain ill
„ 29th	Spanish	Bilbao	s/s Bilbao	Chief Officer ill
„ 31st	French	Rouen	brig Jean Baptiste	1 Sailor, feverish cold, afterwards removed to Infirmary, pneumonia
„ „	British	Rotterdam	s/s Ethel	1 Sailor ill, removed afterwards to Hospital Ship at Cardiff
Nov. 3rd	British	Rotterdam	s/s Pendennis	2nd Mate, cold
„ 13th	Swedish	Bordeaux	s/s Gotland	1 Sailor, accident
„ 14th	German		s/s Marina	1 Fireman, acute delirium
„ 19th	British	St. John's, N.B.	ship Charles	2nd Mate, lumbago
„ 22nd	Russian	London	schooner Ans	3 Sailors, severe colds, 1 sent home to Riga
„ 29th	British	Waterford	schooner Village Girl	Mate, severe cold
Dec. 2nd	British	Joppa	s/s Gunther	3 Men ill, 1st cold, 2nd influenza, 3rd malaria
„ 17th	Danish	Bristol	s/s Ragnar	3 Sailors, colds

TABLE IV.

List of Vessels which had cases of Infectious Disease on board during the voyage or after arrival at Newport.

Date.	Nationality.	Where From.	Name of Vessel.	Nature of Sickness, and action taken.
Jan. 25th	British	Oporto	Mersario	Captain reported that one Sailor had been removed to Hospital at Oporto, suffering from German Measles.
Feb. 4th	Norwegian	Antwerp	s/s Salus	Carpenter suffering from Typhoid Fever. Removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Water tanks, &c., cleansed and re-filled.
,, 25th	Russian	Dunkirk	s/s Zenia	Fireman ill. Typhoid Fever. Removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Water tanks cleaned and disinfected, and refilled.
June 21st	British	Black Sea, via Rotterdam	s/s Scotchman	A case of Small Pox was removed to Hospital at Rotterdam, June 16th. Vessel disinfected and officers re-vaccinated at Rotterdam. Crew refused the safeguard. The latter were discharged at Newport. The addresses of those leaving the town were forwarded to the Local Authorities concerned.
Aug. 25th	Spanish	Bilbao	s/s Axpe	Chief engineer was found to be suffering Typhoid Fever, contracted at Bilbao. Removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Vessel disinfected. Water tanks cleansed and and refilled.
Sept. 22nd	British	Swansea, via Wexford	Topaz	Mate was found to be suffering from Small Pox (confluent). He contracted the disease whilst the vessel was at Swansea. Removed to Mendalgief Hospital. Vessel disinfected and painted. Master and crew re-vaccinated.
Oct. 10th	British	Odessa, via Antwerp	s/s Idar	Captain reported one Lascar died in Hospital at Odessa from Beri-Beri, September 21st, another died at sea from the same disease Sept. 24th. There were ten cases of the disease on board on arrival at Newport. The four worst cases were removed to Mendalgief Hospital.
Nov. 5th	Spanish	Bilbao, via Barrow	Santa Barbara	Fireman Lorenzo was ill on arrival suffering from modified Small Pox. He was removed to Mendalgief Hospital. All on board were re-vaccinated, and vessel the was disinfected.
Dec. 5th	British	Barrow	Uriate	M.O.H. Barrow reported that a case of Small Pox was landed at Barrow 10 days previously. The crew, 23 in number, were re-vaccinated at Barrow. All well on arrival.

The following vessels arrived at Newport having had sickness on board during the voyage :—

Feb. 7th.—British s/s Easby Abbey, from Odessa, via Antwerp. The Captain reported that one man had been left in Hospital at Marseilles on outward voyage.

June 6th.—British s/s Beacon Grange, from River Plate, via Liverpool. The Captain reported that one cattleman had been left at Hospital at Liverpool.

June 12th.—Austrian s/s Szill Kalman, from London. The Captain reported the chief officer died in London, from hæmorrhage.

August 9th.—British s/s Agenoria, from Colombo. The Captain reported that between Akyah and Colombo the chief engineer was taken ill June 1st and died June 3rd. The 3rd engineer was taken ill June 9th, and was left in hospital at Colombo June 10th. The messroom steward was taken ill on June 13th, and recovered June 20th.

Sept. 1st.—British s/s King David. The Captain reported that on June 20th a sailor burst a blood-vessel and died the same day.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

Inspector Roberts and Assistant-Inspector Jenkins inspected 3,355 vessels during the year; in addition, 2,097 re-visits were made to enforce compliance with notices, and to vessels arriving from ports infected with Small Pox and Plague.

1,388 of the vessels which entered from "Foreign" were visited; of these 254, or 18·2% were found to have sanitary defects on board.

1,967 of the vessels which entered from "Coastwise" were inspected, 335 of these, or 17%, were found to be insanitary in some respects. The sailing vessels were the worst offenders, 22·6% being insanitary, compared with 10% of the steamships. During 1901 only 10·2% of the coastwise vessels required further attention on the part of the Inspectors.

The average percentage found to be insanitary out of the total number inspected was 17·5, compared with 15·6, 11·9, 12·2, 13·9, and 14·2 during 1897-8-9, 1900, and 1901 respectively.

Arranged according to nationality, the percentages found to be insanitary were as follows:—

	Greek.	Italian.	Spanish.	Danish.	Austrian.	French.	British.	Portuguese.	Russian.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	German.
1897	26·	39·1	39·	22·	10·3	20·8	15·9	9·5	25·8	0	6·7	8.
1898	50·	35·3	28·5	20·	14·3	12·1	11·5	10·	10·	7·1	7·	5·5
1899	27·3	32·	16·3	6·6	7·1	13·2	12·1	14·	11·5	10.	8·8	6.
1900	34·8	36·	20·1	9·5	10·	16·	11·	35·7	20·	10·	10·8	12·8
1901	35·	33·3	25·9	8.	9·5	18·7	12·2	27·7	12·5	13·	9·4	8·
1902	31·	34·	31·1	13·3	13·7	20·	15·8	30·4	25·7	14·2	12·8	14·6

PLAGUE.

Vessels arriving from ports infected or suspected to be infected by Plague have been inspected on arrival, and the precautions described in my report for 1901 have been carried out as far as possible.

The Local Government Board Regulations respecting Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague, which have been in force up to the present time, and which provided for quarantine signals by day only on infected vessels, have been revised, and the following, issued Dec. 24th, 1902, are now in force:—

Local Government Board.

GENERAL.

Regulations as to Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague.

December 24th, 1902.

To all Port Sanitary Authorities;—

To all other Sanitary Authorities as defined in Our Order dated the 9th day of November, 1896, herein-after recited;—

To the King's Harbour Masters of Dockyard Ports;—

To all Officers of Customs;—

To all Medical Officers of Health of the Sanitary Authorities aforesaid;—

To all Masters of Ships;—

To all Pilots;—

And to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS We, the Local Government Board, by a General Order dated the 9th day of November, 1896, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Us by the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health Act, 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, made certain regulations (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations"), with a view to the treatment of persons affected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague, and for the prevention of the spread of such diseases ;

And whereas by Article 25 of the Regulations it is provided as follows ;—

" Art. 25.—The Master of every ship infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, " or Plague, shall, when within three miles of the coast of any part of England " or Wales, cause to be hoisted at the masthead, or where best seen, a large " flag of yellow and black, borne quarterly, and shall keep the same displayed " during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, and no person " (other than an Officer of Customs or a person acting in the execution of this " Order) shall leave such ship until after such visit of the Officer of Customs " as is mentioned in Article 2, or until after the visit of the Medical Officer of " Health in pursuance of Article 8."

And whereas by an Order dated the 24th day of April, 1897 (herein-after referred to as "the Gloucester Regulations"), and by another Order dated the 30th day of August, 1897 (herein-after referred to as "the Manchester Regulations"), made by Us in the exercise of the powers before referred to, We rescinded the Regulations, so far as the same related to the Ports of Gloucester and Manchester, and to ships bound thereto as therein mentioned, and made regulations with regard to those Ports respectively and to such ships, and by Article XIX. of the Gloucester Regulations, and Article XVIII. of the Manchester Regulations, with regard to the signal to be hoisted by ships bound to the Ports of Gloucester and Manchester respectively, and infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague, made provision similar to that made by the above-cited Article 25 of the Regulations ;

And whereas it is expedient that further provision as herein-after mentioned should be made with respect to the signals to be hoisted by the Master of every ship infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague, and the Board of Trade have signified their consent in the matter :

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon Us by the Acts aforesaid, and of every power enabling Us in that behalf, We do, by this Our Order, make the following regulations, and We declare that the same shall be duly enforced and executed :—

ARTICLE I.—The Regulations shall apply and have effect as if for Article 25 of the Regulations the following Article were substituted, that is to say :—

" Art. 25.—The Master of every ship infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, " or Plague shall, when the ship is within three miles of the coast of any part " of England or Wales, or is within the limits of a Port, cause to be hoisted :—

" (i.) At the masthead or where it can be best seen, during the whole " of the time between sunrise and sunset, a day signal, consisting of a " large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly ; or

" (ii.) At the peak or other conspicuous place where it can be best " seen, and at a height of not less than twenty feet above the hull of the " ship, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a night " signal, consisting of three lights, which shall be arranged at a distance " of not less than six feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle, and " of which the light at the apex of the triangle shall be white, and the " other lights at the ends of the base of the triangle shall be red in colour.

“ No person (other than an Officer of Customs or a person acting in the execution of this Order) shall leave the aforesaid ship until after such visit of the Officer of Customs as is mentioned in Article 2, or until after the visit of the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 8.”

ARTICLE II.—The Gloucester Regulations shall apply and have effect as if for Article XIX. of the Gloucester Regulations the following Article were substituted, that is to say :—

“ Article XIX.—The Master of every ship bound to the Port of Gloucester, and infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague, shall, when the ship is within three miles of the coast of any part of England or Wales, or is within the limits of a Port, cause to be hoisted—

“ (i.) At the masthead or where it can be best seen, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, a day signal, consisting of a large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly ; or

“ (ii.) At the peak or other conspicuous place where it can be best seen, and at a height of not less than twenty feet above the hull of the ship, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a night signal, consisting of three lights, which shall be arranged, at a distance of not less than six feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle, and of which the light at the apex of the triangle shall be white, and the other lights at the ends of the base of the triangle shall be red in colour.

“ No person (other than an Officer of Customs or a person acting in the execution of this Order) shall leave the aforesaid ship until after such visit of the Officer of Customs as is mentioned in Article II., or in Article III., or until after the visit of the Medical Officer of Health of the Bristol Port Sanitary Authority, or of the Medical Officer of Health of the Gloucester Port Sanitary Authority, in pursuance of Article IV.”

ARTICLE III.—The Manchester Regulations shall apply and have effect as if for Article XVIII. of the Manchester Regulations the following Article were substituted, that is to say :—

“ Article XVIII.—The Master of every ship bound to the Port of Manchester, and infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague, shall, when the ship is within three miles of the coast of any part of England or Wales, or is within the limits of a Port, cause to be hoisted—

“ (i.) At the masthead or where it can be best seen, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, a day signal, consisting of a large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly ; or

“ (ii.) At the peak or other conspicuous place where it can be best seen, and at a height of not less than twenty feet above the hull of the ship, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise, a night signal, consisting of three lights, which shall be arranged, at a distance of not less than six feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle, and of which the light at the apex of the triangle shall be white, and the other lights at the ends of the base of the triangle shall be red in colour.

“ No person (other than an Officer of Customs or a person acting in the execution of this Order) shall leave the aforesaid ship until after such visit of Officer of Customs as is mentioned in Article II., or until after the visit of the Medical Officer of Health of the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority or of the Medical Officer of Health of the Manchester Port Sanitary Authority in pursuance of Article III.”

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-fourth day of December, in the year One thousand nine hundred and two.

S. B. PROVIS, *Secretary*.

WALTER H. LONG, *President*.

NOTICE.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by sub-section (3) of Section 1 that if any person willfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of, any regulation made under section one hundred and thirty of the Public Health Act, 1875, or in pursuance of that section as extended to London by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

SMALL POX.

Vessels arriving from ports where Small Pox was prevalent were carefully inspected on arrival, and kept under observation whilst in port. The names and addresses of the crews paid off at Newport were taken and forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they were going.

s/s Scotsman and s/s Uriate.—These vessels which had had outbreaks on board during the last voyage arrived at Newport during the year. No further cases occurred whilst at Newport.

British vessel Topaz from Swansea, and s/s Santa Barbara from Bilbao, had Small Pox on board at Newport (*vide* Table). They were removed to Mendelgief Hospital. Both crews were re-vaccinated and the vessels were thoroughly disinfected.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Three cases of Typhoid Fever were removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital from vessels arriving in the port, namely, from the Norwegian s/s Salus from Antwerp, the Russian s/s Zenia from the Black Sea, and the Spanish s/s Axpe from Bilbao. The water tanks, &c., were cleaned out, disinfected, and re-filled with Newport water, and the vessels were disinfected.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

At the July meeting of the Port Sanitary Committee, the question of the administration of the order of the Board of Agriculture, *re* "Landing of Dogs from Abroad," was discussed, and it was resolved:—"That a notice be posted up in or near each dock calling attention to the matter, and that the Port Sanitary Inspectors be instructed to board any vessels and request the masters to observe the requirements of the Order, and that if, on a second visit, such observance is not carried out, proceedings be instituted against the offenders."

NOTICE TO ALL MASTERS OF VESSELS, AND OWNERS OF DOGS ON BOARD SHIPS.

LANDING OF DOGS FROM ABROAD.

By the Importation of Dogs Order of 1901, the landing in Great Britain of dogs from any other country except Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, whether originally taken from this country or not, is prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding £20, unless the licence of the Board of Agriculture has been previously obtained.

DETENTION OF DOGS ON SHIPS IN PORTS.

The Order within requires that every dog, which is brought to Great Britain from any other country except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and which is not accompanied by a licence issued by the Board of Agriculture authorising the landing of the dog in Great Britain, must at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be (*a*) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such

dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water ; or (b) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape, and any failure to comply with these requirements involves a liability to a penalty of £20. If the dog should die or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog is required to forthwith give notice of such death or loss to the Board of Agriculture.

Applications for licences to land dogs in Great Britain and for further information should be addressed to: *The Secretary, Board of Agriculture*, at the address given below.

Board of Agriculture,
4 Whitehall Place,
London, S.W.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901 PROVIDES THAT:—

(1.) If a dog is landed in contravention of the Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2.) If any dog is not secured, muzzled, or confined as required by the Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the master of the vessel on board which the dog is or has been carried, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(3.) If the person in charge of a dog fails to give any notice which by the Order he is required to give, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Particulars of the work done under this order will be found in Inspector Roberts' Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

PORT SANITARY OFFICE,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT,

March, 1903.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to hand to you a report of the Inspection of Vessels during the year 1902.

The duties were carried out under the provision of the Public Health Act, 1875, which enacts that a Ship, when in the district of a Local Authority, shall be dealt with as a House within the district (Sec. 110).

The requirements attended to include cleanliness and ventilation of living spaces, leakage, effluvium from water-closets, limbers, holds, forepeaks and bilges, and accumulation of filth; provision for pure water, clean and suitable vessels for containing same, repairs of delapidations, cleansing and removal of filth.

There are many defects on board of Steamships, among which are the following :—

Water-closets between decks and adjoining living and sleeping rooms, petitioned off with wood, which cannot be ventilated in bad weather, and which must be a source of nuisance to the crew, particularly meal times.

Water-closets with doors in alley-ways of forecastle, and partitioned off with wood between closet and forecastle.

Paint lockers and lamp-rooms between, or in front or on the side of, and all under the same deck and on same level as the forecastle, with only wood partitions separating them from the living and sleeping rooms of Sailors and Firemen; whilst on weekly boats their food and provisions are hung up or kept in spare bunks, the forecastle being the only place they have for the storage of such foods.

No living or sleeping accommodation provided for cattlemen on board vessels carrying sheep or cattle.

Special attention has been paid to all vessels, either direct or after discharging at another port, that have been at any sort where Plague was reported to exist. Also all vessels from ports infected with Small Pox have been visited daily whilst in port.

During the year 3,355 vessels were inspected. 2,365 of these were British, and 990 were Foreign vessels. Of the 3,355 vessels inspected 589 were found in a more or less insanitary condition.

The nuisances consisted of—

327 foul or dirty forecastles or living spaces,
 31 living spaces with defective ventilation,
 93 defective or foul water-closets,
 41 foul bilges and heated grain in limbers,
 70 bad water supplies or dirty tanks or casks,
 20 leaky decks and ports of forecastles,
 7 with putrid meat and brine in casks.

589

2097 re-visits were made to enforce compliance with notices, and to vessels from Plague and Small Pox ports.

Number of Vessels inspected, Foreign and Coastwise :—

				No. Inspected.	No. Defective.	No. Notice.
Foreign	{ Steamships ... Sailing Vessels	...	...	1053	187	187
		...	...	335	67	67
				1388	254	254
Coastwise	{ Steamships ... Sailing Vessels	...	...	922	98	98
		...	...	1045	237	237
				1967	335	335
Total		...	...	3355	589	589

Number and nationality of the Vessels inspected :—

Nationality.	No.	No. Sanitary Defects.	Nationality.	No.	No. Sanitary Defects.
American	2	1	Italian	53	19
Austrain	29	4	Norweigan	187	24
Belgian	31	5	Portuguese	23	7
British	2365	374	Russian	35	9
Danish	30	4	Spanish	209	66
Dutch	28	6	Sweedish	35	5
French	216	43	Uruguayan	1	1
German	82	12			
Greek	29	9	Total ... ..	...	589

LANDING OF DOGS FROM ABROAD.

The number of dogs on board ships arriving either direct from Foreign ports, or arriving Coastwise, but from a Foreign port, July to December 31st, 1902, was 188.

Three Captains were reported to the Board of Agriculture—one for unlawfully landing his dog in Barry Roads, and the others for not complying with the Board's regulations. Magisterial proceedings will be taken against them on arrival of the vessels again at home ports.

LICENSED SEAMEN'S BOARDING HOUSES.

Since being appointed, in May, 1902, Inspector of Seamen's Boarding Houses, I have made the following number of visits to same, showing the condition in which they are kept with sanitary defects.

Total number of registered houses	...	...	18
„ „ of visits, May to December 31st	...	...	320
„ „ of houses visited not registered	...	...	9
„ „ of visits to houses registered	...	...	35
„ „ foul accumulations in yards	...	...	5
„ „ defective flushing to water-closets	...	...	1
„ „ defective drain in yard...	...	...	7
„ „ broken paving stones in yard removed	...	...	5
„ „ offensive stagnant water in cellars	...	...	3
„ „ defective connections from slopstones	...	...	3

The requirements of the notices were complied with in each case.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS ROBERTS,

Port Sanitary Inspector.